

damage. Destructive fires also occurred in the Orissa Forests, and 3,200 acres of reserved forest were burnt in the Buxa Division. Here, however, though the solitary and scattered trees suffered much, those growing in clumps were but little injured. Considering that the season was an exceptionally dry one, the measure of success attained is creditable to the Department.

9. *Grazing.*—The revenue derived from grazing dues rose from Rs. 6,619 in 1882-83 to Rs. 6,692 in the year under report, while the number of cattle admitted to the forests increased from 24,405 to 28,276. These latter statistics, however, are only approximate owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the actual number of cattle kept at a grazing-shed. New rules for grazing in the Darjeeling Division are now under preparation, and the whole question, which presents some difficulties, will be considered when they are submitted to Government. The attempts made to introduce a system of stall-feeding have so far proved unsuccessful, and other means must be adopted for meeting the demand of Darjeeling for dairy produce without endangering the continuous supply of timber and firewood. In the other forest divisions no special difficulties arise in connection with grazing. The unexplained increase in the number of cattle resorting to the forests in Palamow is probably due to greater vigilance on the part of the subordinates of the Department. Large herds of cattle belonging to the neighbouring districts of Shahabad and Gya have always sought their grazing-ground in Palamow, and there seems to be no reason to suppose either that they have hitherto avoided the reserved forests, or that the free grazing-grounds open to them have undergone a sudden deterioration.

10. *Natural reproduction of the Forests.*—In the Teesta, Sunderbuns and Chittagong Divisions, no observations have been recorded on the subject of natural reproduction, with the exception of some interesting remarks made by Mr. Chester in 1879-80 on the conditions under which seedlings of *gamhar*, *chapalish* and *jarul* are found to germinate and flourish. Cattle-grazing and the practice of lopping trees for fodder are formidable obstacles to natural reproduction in Darjeeling; but it may be hoped that the new grazing rules will effect some improvement in this respect. In Kurseong and Julpigoree, the conditions are more favourable; while in Buxa the seed-crop of 1884 was a poor one, and the heavy undergrowth of dense grass is reported to catch the seeds as they fall and prevent them from reaching the ground. An attempt is being made to clear this undergrowth by driving elephants harnessed to light logs through the areas where the grass is thickest. In Chota Nagpore there are grounds for the expectation that, if fires can be prevented, natural reproduction will go on rapidly in those forests where the trees are mature enough to bear seed. The Conservator quotes some observant notices by Mr. Lillingston, the Divisional Officer of Palamow, of the complete denudation of soil which results from the combined action of forest fires, grazing, and the trampling of cattle. They show clearly the condition to which the country would be brought in the absence of measures such as those which a Forest Department under legal authority can enforce. In illustration of this view, it is important to give at length the comments of Mr. Davis, the Divisional Officer in Orissa, who says:—

The rapid and satisfactory natural growth in the forests of Orissa is all that could be wished for, if only they were not opposed by such enemies as fire, grazing, and heavy fellings.

In all parts of the Angul forests during March may be seen most splendid crops of green *stil* seedlings, which will compare favourably with any other forest country that I have been over, and if for the first few years they could receive protection from fire and grazing, they would easily fight their way up into fine trees. The country is naturally well drained, and wherever there are one or two large trees it is certain that a fine crop of seedlings will be found around them, provided there are no bamboos near. Except in a few bare spots, where *tula* cultivation has been carried on, natural reproduction alone may be safely relied on in Angul.

In Khorda the natural reproduction is quite as satisfactory, but in many parts it has not been able to keep pace with the unmerciful cutting and treatment the forests have for many years been subject to. The forest and trees here have been well nigh exterminated. If they could receive the rest they require, there can be no doubt that the ground would eventually be recovered; but they have to meet the requirements of a large local population, and are also, to some extent, called on to supply Poores and Cuttack.

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The most perfect growth of sal is to be found in the forests of the Khondmals of Bod, where this tree is met with in all parts growing so close as to give the appearance of a very satisfactory plantation, with the most superb dimensions.

11. *Artificial reproduction of the Forests.*—The following statement represents the results of artificial reproduction during the past year:—

	AREA IN ACRES.			COST IN RUPHRS.	
	At the commencement of the year.	Added during the year.	At the close of the year.	Total.	Average per acre.
Regular plantations	1,2791	320	1,700	1,17,348	53
Other cultural operations	524	8	808	16,282	33
Total for 1883-84	2,329	328	2,568	1,33,630	53
Total for 1882-83	2,003	434	2,420	1,31,910	51

Owing to certain corrections in area noticed in the report, the area entered at the close of 1882-83 does not correspond with that entered at the commencement of 1883-84. The average cost per acre has risen slightly, while the extension of area planted has been trifling. Fair progress has been made in the cutting of creepers and in experiments with exotic trees. The seedlings reported to be those of *Pinus Australis* have turned out to belong to another species which was sown accidentally in the marked boxes intended for *Pinus Australis*.

12. *Communications and buildings.*—Eighty-eight miles of new road were opened and 409 miles of existing roads repaired at a total cost of Rs. 10,922. Station and rest-houses and quarters for rangers and guards were constructed in all divisions according to local requirements. The expenditure on these useful works came to Rs. 14,183. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the contract for the construction of two houses in the Sunderbuns was mismanaged by the divisional officer. The matter has been specially reported to Government, and the officer in question will be called upon to explain his negligence on his return from leave. The Conservator notices that the important work of inspection suffered much in the Sunderbuns owing to the defects of the steam-launch *Vygenet* which was in dock for nearly four months of the year. Separate proposals should be submitted on this subject. It is understood that the tours of inspection made by the divisional officer of the Sunderbuns never exceed fifteen days, and that the forests cannot be properly looked after unless longer tours are made. The whole matter should now be considered, and a more thorough system of inspection laid down. Now that Khulna has been made the head-quarters, there may be a question whether the forest officer of the Sunderbuns should not live there instead of in Calcutta. A case of defalcation recently reported by the Conservator shows clearly that the Sunderbuns Division has been laxly supervised of late years, and there is reason to fear that there has been a considerable loss of revenue.

13. *Yield of the Forests.*—The following statement shows the yield of the reserved forests during the year in timber and fuel:—

	QUANTITIES REMOVED IN CUBIC FEET.		
	Timber.	Fuel.	Total.
By Government agency	167,601	263,098	420,699
By private agency	6,682,100	13,505,761	18,987,367
From grants	6,126		6,126
Total reserved forests	8,756,025	13,538,760	23,194,085
Total protected and district forests (private agency)	710,723	5,475,487	6,195,310
Grand total of all forests	8,446,748	19,014,256	29,367,394

The outturn of confiscated drifts and waif wood, not shown separately in the foregoing table, has fallen from 51,799 to 1,417 cubic feet in consequence of the Department having discontinued the practice of collecting drift timber on the Teesta river. The suit on the results of which this decision was arrived at was mismanaged by the local officers, and steps will now be taken to re-assert what appear to be the rights of Government in the matter. The decline in the yield of timber from the reserved forests is considerable, amounting to more

than a million cubic feet. It occurred chiefly in the Sunderbuns, where at the same time the quantity of fuel removed by permit-holders rose by 1,134,729 cubic feet. The increase of 198,852 in the quantity of timber removed from the protected and district forests was chiefly in the Sunderbuns and Chittagong, while the large increase (4,211,544) under the head of fuel occurred in Orissa. An important question regarding the management of the Darjeeling forests is discussed in paragraph 257 of the report. The adoption of the compartment system of working will, in the first instance at any rate, limit the supply of timber within easy distance of the station, and may render building operations more expensive; but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Conservator in thinking that the nearer forests in which excessive cutting has gone on must be given time to recover, and that all the forests of the Division should be managed with a view to permanent rather than temporary requirements. The decrease in the number of trees felled in the Sunderbuns Division is attributed to the stoppage of the system of "nominal permits" under which wood-cutters were allowed to enter the reserves on payment of a small fee, and cut as much timber as they chose. The intention was that the timber cut should be measured at one or other of the revenue stations, and the fixed revenue of one anna per maund paid on it. In practice, however, this is said to have been rarely done. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the approximate loss of revenue arising from this system; but the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have more information on the subject than is given in the report, in particular when and by whom the system was introduced. The fact that it was discovered only during the past year furnishes further proof of the necessity for making radical changes in the administration of the Sunderbuns Division.

The following kinds of minor forest produce were removed from the forests during the year:—

Articles.	From reserves.		From protected and district forests.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Bamboos ... ...	... 44,26,250		1,59,15,559	2,03,41,809
Canes ... ...	... 12,223		40,117	52,340
Grass ... ...	... 1,04,586		27,773	1,32,358
Golpatta ... ...	... 28,34,300		.....	28,34,300
Hental ... ...	... 5,181		66,793	71,973
Shells ... ...	... 1,19,003		33,048	1,52,051
Wax and honey ... ...	... 4,722		2,100	6,831

14. *Financial results.*—The following table compares the financial results of the last two years:—

YEAR.	Receipts.		Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84 ...	... 6,94,334		3,87,813	3,06,521
1882-83 ...	... 6,93,969		3,82,184	3,11,775
Increase ...	... 375		5,629	.....
Decrease ...	... .....		.....	5,254

The receipts have been almost stationary, while the charges have risen, and the surplus has fallen in proportion. No reason is assigned in the report for this sudden cessation in the steady growth of forest revenue during the last ten years, except that the reserved forests in the Sunderbuns have yielded less profit. The increase in the charges is attributed to expenses on account of the Calcutta Exhibition.

Distributed according to the main heads of receipts and charges, the results are as follow:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Departmental operations ...	1,56,595	1,30,207	26,388	.....
Other revenue ...	5,37,739	1,20,644	4,17,095	.....
Formation, protection, and im- provement of forests ...	.....	1,36,963	.....	1,36,963
Total ...	6,94,334	3,87,813	.....	3,06,521

The surplus on departmental operations has risen from Rs. 16,794 to Rs. 26,388, or from 10 per cent. on the receipts to 17 per cent. Under the head of "Other revenue" the surplus fell from Rs. 4,29,370 to Rs. 4,17,095,

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The financial results derived from the different classes of forests were as follow:—

CLASS OF FORESTS.	Receipts.	Surplus.	Area under Department.	REVENUE PER SQUARE MILE.		
				Gross.	Net.	
					1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Reserved Forests	5,53,455	2,14,000	4,935	119	46	58
Protected	30,355	11,804	2,590	17	4	5
Other	1,01,646	81,117	4,625	23	18	11
Total	6,85,356	3,06,321	11,260	61	27	28

The net revenue per square mile of reserve forest has fallen from Rs. 58 to Rs. 46, and the net revenue per square mile of the entire area from Rs. 28 to Rs. 27. This is due partly to forest extensions in Orissa which have not yet come into working, and partly to decreased demand in the Sunderbuns. Among reserved forests the Sunderbuns shows a surplus of Rs. 2,63,939, giving an average net revenue of Rs. 166 per square mile. Next in order comes Chittagong with a surplus of Rs. 11,318, and Buxa with Rs. 10,103. The other reserves show either a deficit or a surplus of very trifling amount. The protected forests both in the Sunderbuns and Orissa yielded a fair return on the cost of working them, while the district forests of Chittagong show a surplus of Rs. 83,671 against charges amounting to only Rs. 17,875. Including a share of direction charges and certain payments to the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, the net surplus from reserved and district forests in the Chittagong Division amounted to Rs. 91,426, or Rs. 30,877 more than in 1882-83. These results, which are said to be mainly due to more active supervision, are very creditable to the Divisional Officer.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to Mr. Home for his careful administration of the Forest Department during the year. His remarks upon his subordinates will be considered in the Appointment Department. Here it is sufficient to remark that Messrs. Davis, Chester, Manson, and Green are specially commended by the Conservator. The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of acknowledging Mr. Manson's services in connection with the Calcutta Exhibition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 16th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for 1883-84.

The report is submitted by Mr. Beames, who held the office of Commissioner throughout the year. The district reports were written by gentlemen, the majority of whom had not had long experience of the districts reported on; but Mr. Beames' own intimate acquaintance with his Division supplemented the want of personal knowledge of the subjects discussed on the part of some of his subordinates, and has secured the submission of an excellent review of the year's administration.

2. *Annual Tours.*—The Commissioner gives a succinct, but clear, account of his own tour, and of that of his District and Sub-Divisional Officers. In some instances the time spent in camp fell under the prescribed limit; but the explanations given are generally satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Beames in thinking that, on the whole, "every part of the Division has been travelled over and thoroughly inspected." The Commissioner's own tour was all that could be desired.

3. *Weather and Crops; Public Health.*—The following extract from the Commissioner's report states clearly and concisely the character of the year's rainfall and its effect upon the crops:—

The rains began everywhere rather early, and in June, July, and August there was a copious fall. Thus in Hooghly, out of a total fall of 50·07 during the year, 37·22 fell in those three months alone. Then in September came an almost total cessation of rain, and during the following months there was a very scanty fall all over the Division.

The effect was of course not exactly the same everywhere, though, generally speaking, it may be said that, while the *aus* or early rice crop, of which only a small quantity is grown, escaped in most places, the *amun* or late rice, which is the staple crop of the country, suffered severely. The average outturn is thus estimated in the various districts:—

Hooghly and Howrah	...	...	...	6 annas.
Burdwan	...	...	...	5 "
Beerbboom	...	...	...	8 "
Bankoora	...	...	...	9 "
Midnapore	...	...	...	9 "

In Hooghly irrigation from the rivers supplied by the Eden Canal and Damoodar was largely resorted to, and in Howrah also there was a large supply of water in numerous creeks and marshes. In Burdwan, however, except in the tract irrigated by the Eden Canal, the water-supply was deficient, and especially in Raneegunge and Cutwa the crop was very poor. In Beerbboom tanks and rivers were largely resorted to, and in many cases yielded water enough to save the crops over extensive areas.

In Bankoora and Midnapore much aid was derived from the "bandhs" or large reservoirs made by damming up the mouth of a gorge between two shoulders of rising ground, and the October rainfall was not so very scanty in those districts as in the other parts of the Division.

There were considerable stocks of rice and paddy in all the districts, and there is little doubt that these stocks were of great use in staving off actual scarcity. In fact in most places the people are living on them still; and if the present season should be unfavourable, there will be serious distress next cold weather, as the stocks of grain will have been very nearly all consumed. Prospects, however, are fairly good at present, and there is every reason to hope for a good season this year.

In Hooghly, Howrah, and some parts of Burdwan, the large amount of cold-weather crops has prevented the people from feeling distress. The potato and sugarcane crops in Hooghly have been exceedingly good, and the same may be said of minor grains. This has to a great extent compensated for the partial loss of the *amun* crop. In Beerbboom and Bankoora, on the other hand, the cold-weather crops have not been successful.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that in portions of the Burdwan Division the favourable anticipations entertained by the Commissioner, when his report was written, have not been since verified. The very inadequate rainfall of the last two months has resulted in injury, more or less pronounced, to the rice crop in portions of the Beerbboom and Burdwan districts, and it has been found necessary to provide the labouring classes of these localities with employment. It is too early yet to form a forecast of the effects of the present monsoon on the

crops of the Province generally, or of this Division in particular; but at the close of the current month, as at the corresponding period last year, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to obtain detailed and accurate information which will be communicated to the public. Meanwhile, this much may be stated, that favourable rains very recently have effected some improvement in the crops in the affected areas in this Division, while they have facilitated winter sowings, and by relieving adjacent districts from the danger of threatened drought, have kept prices down. In the portions of the Burdwan Division which have most suffered, Indian-corn was selling at the beginning of this month at 36 standard seers the rupee, the supply being plentiful. It will be noticed how very inconsistent this fact is with the statements which found currency as to food being then at famine rates in these localities. The whole question of the crops and the condition of the people in the Burdwan Division is receiving the Lieutenant-Governor's careful attention.

The year under report has been a very healthy one in all districts except Midnapore. The Commissioner and his district officers ascribe this to the dryness of the season, the good effects of which were in no way counteracted by any foulness of water in the tanks. Much benefit is stated to have resulted to the villages along the banks of the Kana Nadi and Saraswati channels in the Hooghly district, which were flushed with water from the Damoodar during the year. "Villages," says the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Serampore, "which were almost depopulated from fever during the Burdwan epidemic, and which have hardly ever been far from it since, are now reported to be quite healthy." This is excellent testimony to the advantages of pure drinking-water. The Burdwan epidemic fever is losing its virulence, but the people have emerged from it with enfeebled constitutions. The physical configuration of the Burdwan district does not readily lend itself to inexpensive schemes for improving the supply of drinking-water, while the habits of the people, which make them have recourse to the usual foetid tank for drinking, bathing, and other purposes, is destructive of all health. The action of the Magistrate, therefore, in setting aside tanks for drinking purposes is to be highly commended. Whether or not such action proves beneficial will depend on the people themselves, for it is impossible for the officers of Government to keep a watch on every tank. The Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom notices a "curious case of propagation of cholera, which may be of interest in connection with the recent scientific enquiries on the subject: A healthy man went to a distant village, and stayed in a house where there had been deaths from cholera two or three days before. He caught the disease, returned home and died. The servant who washed his clothes died next, and numerous deaths followed. The villagers got alarmed and fled to other villages to which they communicated the disease, though in some instances they themselves escaped. In one village, in particular, it was found that those who used the same tank as the refugees were attacked."

The general improvement in the health of the other districts was less noticeable in the case of Midnapore. There was, it is true, less small-pox; but there was an increase of cholera, and fever was more prevalent than in the preceding year. "There are," says Mr. Beames, "indications that the epidemic which passed over Beerbhoom and Bankura during the last two years, and which now seems to be dying out in those districts, has settled down upon the southern parts of Midnapore, and has given rise to an increased death-rate all along the sea-board thanas from Tumlook to Contai." The appearance of this fever during the year under report in the Balasore district was noticed in the Resolution on the Administration Report of the Orissa Division, and Mr. Beames' remarks now noticed will also be brought to the notice of the Medical Department.

It is very satisfactory to find that vaccination is making much progress in this Division. But little opposition is now shown to vaccination in any district of the Division.

4. *Material condition of the people; Emigration; Prices of food and labour.*—Under this head the Commissioner has the following remarks:—

In spite of the partial failure of the staple crop, no perceptible distress has been noticed in the Hooghly and Howrah districts. Their proximity to the metropolis, with its numerous trades and occupations, renders the people of these districts to a great extent independent of

agriculture. Work is to be had at good wages in the numerous mills and factories, and there is a ready market for produce of all kinds. The material condition of the people in the districts near Calcutta consequently shows signs of steady and marked improvement. In their clothing and ornaments, in furniture and utensils, the people of the present generation are much better off than their predecessors. There is, however, not much thrift among them. Their savings too often go in expensive marriage and other ceremonies, or in loading their women with jewellery, and they do not as a rule take to saving against a rainy day. The general air of prosperity is, however, unmistakeable, and the growing difficulty of procuring manual labour at moderate rates is an additional proof that the people are well off.

It is to be feared, however, that this general prosperity is not shared in by the middle and higher classes, who have often a severe struggle for existence. The high prices of the necessities of life, which add to the welfare of the producing class, tell against those who live by their pens and their brains. The number of professions which an educated man can follow in this country is very small, and they are all overstocked. As yet these men struggle against adopting any occupation which would place them in a lower social status than they hold at present, but the pressure of events will ere long force this step upon them, and it will be no more unusual to meet an educated shop-keeper in Bengal than it is in England. The practice of medicine opens up an almost unlimited area of respectable and fairly lucrative employment for the educated classes, and it is gratifying to observe that the number of private medical practitioners trained in the Government colleges is almost everywhere increasing. I am afraid many of them do not make much money as yet, and I am also afraid that some of them start in practice without having acquired sufficient knowledge of medicine. This latter class tends to throw discredit on European medical science, but confidence will be established by degrees; and as the profession becomes more remunerative, it will attract better qualified practitioners.

Burdwan does not enjoy so much prosperity as the suburban districts. Even here, however, it cannot be said that there has been any general distress, and the same may be said of Beerbhoom and Bankoora. In Bankoora, however, and parts of Midnapore, there was a partial exodus of the labouring population, which is an indication of some tightness at home.

There was a considerable increase in emigration from the Division during the year, the numbers having risen from 3,703 in 1882-83 to 6,848 during the year under review. The increase is variously attributed to favourable reports of the tea districts brought by returned emigrants, to the short crops, and to improvement in the class of recruiters now employed. No doubt all three causes combined to swell the numbers, which, however, even at their present total, are small. It is to be remembered also that many of the emigrants registered in this Division are natives of other parts of the country. There is a very large immigration into the Division of labourers for employment in mills, factories, railways, docks and roads.

The price of rice was generally higher last year than in the preceding year; but the average for the Division did not exceed Rs. 2 per maund. Dearer prices might have been expected; and the Commissioner attributes the moderate prices which prevailed to large accumulations of grain-stocks from the excellent harvests of preceding years. The wages of labour also remained unchanged. At the mills in the Howrah district, labourers are said to earn very high wages, which, the Magistrate says, are often squandered in debauchery. The Magistrate seems to think a reduction in the wages desirable—a view in which the mill-owners no doubt concur, but find it difficult to act upon. The remedy, as the Commissioner points out, is not to be supplied by any action on the part of Government.

5. Manufactures and Mines.—Last year the Commissioner gave an interesting account of the manufacturing industries of his Division; and properly deeming it unnecessary to go over the same ground again, he now confines himself to noticing fluctuations in the various branches of manufacture during the year. The manufacture of mulberry silk is on the decline, but there was a considerable demand for tusser cloth, a better quality of which is now, it is stated, asked for from Europe. Cotton cloth is woven in most parts of the Division, and the strained relations between France and China, preventing the importation of twist into the latter country, was favourable to the trade in Burdwan. The jute and cotton mill industries continue to increase, though, as statistics of prices and outturn are not available, the profits cannot be ascertained. Generally it may be said that the year under review has not been a favourable one for their working. Indigo has ceased to be reckoned as an important industry in the Division, but it is still carried on in a small way. The lac industry is depressed, the demand in the London market, on which it largely depends, having been dull as in the previous year. Nearly half the

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shell-lac factories in Beerbhoom were closed owing, in part, to the short supply of the raw material—stick-lac. Messrs. Burn and Company's potteries continue to flourish; and regarding the iron-works at Kendaah, the Sub-Divisional Officer at Raneegunge writes as follows:—

During the year Government has opened out the iron-works at Kendaah, and has added several articles to its list of manufactured goods. During the year one of the blasting furnaces was started, and pig-iron is now made on the premises. Great complaints are made by the Superintendent, Ritter von Schwarz, that Government departments do not give him support. He mentioned the Telegraph Department among others, which, in spite of his tender at 30 per cent. less, ordered their requirements from England. The iron-works are doing a considerable amount of good, as not only do they encourage the coal companies all round, but also they give employment to 1,200 skilled workmen.

The question of the expansion of the works is under the consideration of the Government.

The Commissioner quotes some interesting statistics of the coal trade, which seem to indicate that the season has been a fair one, though prices have not been high. The remarks regarding the necessity for appointing a Boiler and Mines Inspector are interesting, and will be considered in connection with the proposed legislation for mines now under consideration.

6. *Trade and Commerce.*—The Commissioner treats this subject in the way in which it should be treated in an annual administration report, that is, he confines himself to general observations on the course and fluctuation of trade in the principal articles of commerce. The chief article of export is rice. In Burdwan and Beerbhoom there was slackness in this trade owing to bad crops. But Howrah shewed no falling off, and in Bankoora the rice trade was even brisker than usual. The exports of coal from the Raneegunge subdivision were about a million and a quarter tons against a million tons in the preceding year. There was also some increase in the exports of hides. Turning to imports, salt shows no material variation in Burdwan. Fewer piece-goods were imported into Bankoora, but there was no falling off in Beerbhoom, into which district gunny-bags were also largely imported—a fact which is not explained by the reported character of the harvest.

The following statement shows the traffic of the Midnapore canals for the last three years:—

The total traffic through the canals during the year was 62,45,007 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,15,95,805, against 53,23,327 maunds, worth Rs. 1,93,18,994, of the previous year, and 46,85,613 maunds, worth Rs. 1,09,09,653, in 1881-82. The table below shows the aggregate figures under the head of export and import during the past three years:

YEAR.	Export.			Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84		
1881-82	32,07,089	74,29,964
1882-83	37,17,836	94,49,173
1883-84	44,79,993	1,12,98,874
Import.					
1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84
1881-82	14,78,544	94,79,707	
1882-83	16,05,410	98,19,821	
1883-84	17,65,014	1,02,96,931	

The figures reproduced above indicate a steady increase in the internal trade of this district. The fluctuations have not been noticed by the Collector. As observed last year, the facilities which are being gradually afforded in the shape of improved communications, both by land and water, are developing the resources of the district, and this probably accounts for the satisfactory results.

As usual, more than half the exports fall under the head of rice, both husked and unhusked. The following statement shows the export of rice during the past three years:—

YEAR.	Export.			Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84		
1881-82	20,55,036	20,72,695
1882-83	25,72,938	20,17,952
1883-84	31,13,981	44,27,393

7. *State of public feeling.*—The Lieutenant-Governor will quote *in extenso* the Commissioner's remarks under this head of his report:—

It is hardly necessary to repeat that such public feeling as exists in this, or any other part of India, is confined to the educated classes, who form a very small minority of the population, and that even among them it takes a good deal of stirring up by emissaries from the party of agitation in Calcutta to produce any outward exhibition of sentiment in public matter. I am afraid the emissaries occasionally have a hard time of it, and have to resort to

strange devices to attract attention. During his cold-weather tour, the Collector of Midnapore met one of them, an educated Bengali, who spoke English fluently, but who was wandering about the country, dressed in the yellow robes of a religious mendicant and holding public meetings wherever he could collect an audience. The subjects of his discourses appeared to be the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill and other irritating topics. He is said to have been sent out by Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjea, and told the Collector that he had received promises of support, but no cash. I do not suppose he will do much harm, but I think it as well to bring these proceedings to the notice of Government.

Meetings to express sympathy with the above-mentioned gentleman were held in many towns. They were chiefly attended by pleaders and school-boys. The unbounded license allowed to the press in this country, far exceeding, as it does, that allowed in any other country in the world, seems to have led to an impression in the minds of some people that a newspaper editor is a licensed censor of Government, and is authorized to abuse and bespatter any one he pleases, from the highest to the lowest. It therefore caused genuine surprise when it was discovered that there was some one whom a newspaper editor could not vilify with impunity. Beyond this, however, there was little real sympathy with the editor himself, who was personally unknown to a large majority of the population.

I desire to say as little as possible about the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill. It never aroused any excitement in the minds of the people at large; and now that the matter is settled, the only traces left of the agitation are a slight increase of personal courtesy towards Europeans on the part of the younger educated natives, and among older men, on both sides, a feeling of regret that so barren a controversy was ever allowed to arise.

As regards the Tenancy Bill, I am not surprised to find that all the Collectors agree in stating that it has as yet made no very great impression even on zemindars. There is a general feeling among this class that the Bill will be so seriously modified before it becomes law that their position is not really threatened in any way, especially as their interests are being actively supported by influential committees in all parts of Bengal and even in England. The ryots, as usual, know nothing about the subject beyond certain vague rumours that something is going to be done for their good by Government.

The above remarks do not apply to the large suburban towns along the river. Their daily contact with Calcutta has made the upper and middle classes as thoroughly alive to all that is going on as the best educated men in the metropolis, and in these places the landed proprietors are all, or nearly all, active members of various associations for the defence of the rights of their order. The feelings of this class are too well known to need further explanation.

With regard to the other great measure of the year, Local Self-Government in its two branches of Municipal and Rural Administration, a great difference is perceptible between different parts of the division. In the backward districts the usual apathetic indifference to this and all other political matters prevails. In the districts where Unions have been formed for the purpose of Rural Boards, and where elections have been held and the details of the scheme have been explained to the people, more interest has been shown; but judging from the reports of local officers, it is only in the Serampore sub-division that any real and genuine appreciation of the measure has been displayed. The people of this sub-division are far more advanced and intelligent than those of other parts of Bengal, and, according to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Collier, have taken the matter up with something approaching to enthusiasm.

In Municipalities there is some little excitement about the new Municipal Act, but it seems to me, and to others that I have consulted, that in many places a fear of the responsibility which will fall on them is considerably damping the ardour with which many people look forward to the introduction of the new Act. In some places where, a year ago, the cry for complete independence was loudest, there is now a feeling that they will not be able to get on, at least at first, without the Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer as Chairman.

No other subjects appear to have attracted public attention in a very marked manner during the year. A noteworthy feature of the times, however, is the increase of societies or associations in the Hooghly, Howrah, and Burdwan districts, whose chief object appears to be to comment on the actions of the local authorities and to get up petitions to Government on various subjects. So long as these associations steer clear of mere agitation for agitation's sake, they deserve encouragement, and may do good by bringing to light abuses which even the most vigilant officers would be unable to detect. Unfortunately, it is often very difficult to distinguish between a serious association of earnest, experienced men of business and mere debating clubs of school-boys, who ape the forms and proceedings of their elders.

There are four newspapers in the Division—the *Sanjivani*, *Education Gazette*, *Shadarani* and *Medini*—all quiet, well-conducted journals, except the last-mentioned, which is described as a “scurrilous little paper published apparently for the sole object of slandering officials. The worst thing about the paper is the fact that it is owned and carried on by a number of educated gentlemen, principally pleaders of the Civil Court, who ought to know better.”

8. *Crime.*—The total number of cognizable cases reported was considerably less than in the preceding year, the decrease being most marked in minor offences against the person, which are no longer cognizable by the police. The Commissioner is disposed to think the change in this respect

beneficial. It has relieved the police of a large amount of petty work which interfered with their more important duties, and it has diminished the temptation the public were exposed to of resorting to the police to gratify malice, or in petty quarrels about land. The convictions on the number of cases enquired into show a percentage of 50·6, and 66·7 per cent. of the persons put on trial were found guilty. These results, though not good, are better than some others the Lieutenant-Governor has had to notice this year. Rioting has been less than in the preceding year, and everywhere, except in Midnapore, dacoity was well kept in check.

There has been no great variations in the number of false complaint, which form about 7 per cent. of all the cases instituted. The result of prosecutions in false complaints has not been on the whole satisfactory—not, the Commissioner thinks, through any fault on the Magistrate's part. Non-cognizable crime shows an increase due principally to the change in the law already noticed, under which hurt has been made a non-cognizable offence. On the whole, the Commissioner is justified in saying that the police have done tolerably well during the year. It is also satisfactory to find that the Chowkidari Act has worked fairly well.

9. *Civil Justice.*—The Commissioner's remarks under this head merit quotation:—

The annexed statements Nos. I, II and III exhibit the statistics in connection with the administration of civil justice in the Division during the past two years. Analysing those statements, it will be seen that the institutions under the three main Divisions were as noted below:—

		1882.	1883.
I.—Suits for money or moveables	...	24,538	25,281
II.—Rent-suits	...	29,791	28,679
III.—Title and other suits	...	7,139	6,458

It results from these figures that there has been a slight increase in litigation under the first head, while the remaining heads exhibit a decrease. The decrease in suits under the rent laws is observable in all the districts except Bankoora and Beerbboom. It is ascribed to the failure of the crops throughout the country, consequent on the early cessation of the rains which, in the opinion of the Judge of Burdwan, affected these institutions materially, as the landlords, where they are on good terms with their tenants, were not inclined to harass them with litigation in a time of distress. The same reason, however, is adduced by the Collectors of Bankoora and Beerbboom to account for the increase of rent-suits in their respective districts. The poor harvest of the year made it difficult for the ryots to discharge their obligations, and suits were instituted against them, especially in the Rampore Hat sub-division, where the relations between some of the zemindars and their tenants are strained. It is possible that both the Collectors and the Judge may be right. Oppressive zemindars would institute suits regardless of the condition of their ryots, and in that case there would be an increase of institutions in a year in which the ryots were generally unable to pay punctually, while the reverse would take place with forbearing landlords. If this view is correct, the increase in one place and the decrease in the other afford a measure whereby to judge of the character of the landlords in the respective districts. The apparent decrease in suits regarding title, and increase in those relating to money or moveables, shown against Beerbboom, is due to an alteration in the method of classifying.

In the value of suits there has been a marked decrease in the figures for the year, being Rs. 19,73,577 against Rs. 45,49,519. The decrease is confined mainly to Burdwan and Hooghly. With respect to Burdwan, the Judge observes that one single suit instituted in the previous year was valued at 14 lakhs, which materially affected the total value of suits in the year of report. The Judge further observes:—"The decrease in value of property litigated for and institutions has not, however, affected the receipts in court-fee stamps. On the contrary, the receipts in the past year were larger than those of the previous year by Rs. 7,853, having reached the sum of Rs. 1,91,163 as against Rs. 1,83,310 in 1882. This fact alone is sufficient to show how enormously the cost of litigation has been increasing every year."

There has been a falling off in recoveries in execution cases in Bankoora, while in Burdwan the result was highly satisfactory. It is said that the execution of decrees has been rendered more expensive and cumbersome by the rules of the High Court which require a search to be made in the Registration Office of the records of twelve years with a view to ascertain whether any immoveable property which any judgment-creditor wishes to attach is subject to any, and if so what, encumbrances. The search, if made at all, is generally so superficial as to be of little practical value. Both Messrs. Anderson and Fiddian report that the heavy expenses attendant on execution proceedings press hard on suitors, and the difficulty in the way of recovering money under the decrees of the civil court, and the consequent delay, are matters of general complaint.

10. *Land Revenue.*—There were 13,595 estates in the Division during the year, with a revenue demand of Rs. 81,04,203. There was also an arrear

demand of Rs. 496,211, making a total of Rs. 86,60,414. The percentage of total collections on this demand was 94·9, leaving a balance smaller than that with which the year opened. A large portion of the balance has been since recovered. As the Lieutenant-Governor has just reviewed the Board's Land Revenue Report, it is unnecessary to dwell further on the question here. The Midnapore survey and the ghatwali survey operations are still in progress, and 905 intricate land registration cases remained to be disposed of in Midnapore. The sale laws are said to have been worked in this division with leniency throughout the year, and the difficulties in connection with the Majnamutha and Jellamutha settlements have now been almost overcome. Large remissions have been made, lenient treatment exhibited towards the ryots, and errors of classification and measurement corrected.

11. *Excise, Stamps, License-tax, Monetary arrangements.*—The total collections on account of excise revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 10,62,328, which is an increase of 7·7 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, and an increase of 20·2 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years. Country spirit and opium contributed more than two-thirds of the increase. The average incidence of the revenue per head of the population was 2 annas and 3 pie, being, as might have been expected, heaviest in Hooghly (3 annas 9 pie) and lightest in Bankura (1 anna 4 pie). The Commissioner's remarks under this head present, in brief terms, an adequate account of the excise administration of his Division in its various departments. The main results are sufficiently stated. The more detailed review of excise administration will be taken up with the Annual Report of the Board of Revenue on the subject.

The gross collections from sale of stamps (postal and telegraph stamps alone excluded) amounted to Rs. 14,86,560, which was an increase of Rs. 80,279, or 5·7 per cent., on the previous year. Hooghly and Howrah furnished the largest contribution and Beerbhoom the smallest. The increase which took place in the sale of non-judicial stamps is attributed partly to the execution of a larger number of instruments of sale, mortgages and bonds, owing to the depressed condition of the agricultural classes, and partly to the issue of processes for the recovery of public dues. This expansion of the stamp revenue, side by side with a similar expansion of the excise revenue, is not very intelligible, except on the presumption (which is no doubt true) that, while some classes of the people suffered from the unfavourable crops, others remained unaffected. In other words, there was no general pressure.

The gross collections on account of license-tax amounted to Rs. 1,12,377, which was a slight decrease on the preceding year's results. The depression is sufficiently explained by the general depression of trade already noticed. Mr. Beames says that the plan adopted in his Division, of annually revising assessments over a specified area, and thus concentrating supervision, has worked well. No complaints of malpractices were made, and on the whole the administration of the tax was satisfactory. "Direct taxation in India," says Mr. Beames, "is always more or less unpopular; but the dislike of the tax is not so strong as it was before, and the people have apparently become tolerably reconciled to it."

The following statement exhibits the working of the Savings Banks during the year as compared with the two previous years:—

		1854-55.		1855-56.		1856-57.	
		Amount deposited.		Amount withdrawn.		Amount deposited.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	...	20,654	13,971	44,190	58,304	(b) 1,47110	47,592
Bankura	...	18,562	15,180	14,713	15,552	11,341	11,171
Bardhaman	...	20,713	23,774	11,601	(a) 1,220	11,759	11,012
Midnapore	...	24,662	28,663	73,538	59,476	(b) 1,46111	58,476
Hooghly	...	71,031	51,091	12,150	65,309	65,816	66,771
Howrah	...	11,528	7,154	14,531	9,551	11,289	17,782
Total	...	1,65,623	1,67,402	1,29,451	1,70,043	3,20,289	1,08,105

(a) Excludes the transactions of the Post Office, which were included.

(b) Includes intake and balance of previous year.

There has been a steady decline in the transactions in the Banks established at district treasuries, due to the establishment of the Post-office Savings Banks,

and the Commissioner thinks that the time has now come for amalgamating the two systems. This is a matter which, in the case of other divisions, has attracted the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, and demands fuller enquiry. It seems *prima facie* undesirable that two departments should compete with each other on such a matter, and the attention of the Postal Department will be directed to the subject.

The stock-note system has found no greater favour in this Division than in others. The money-order system, under the control of the postal authorities, is declared a decided success, each year witnessing its further expansion. The issues of currency notes were considerably less in the year under report than in the preceding year, though the receipts did not greatly vary.

No doubt the money-order system has somewhat taken the place of currency notes for remittance purposes, but the Collector of Hooghly says that currency notes extensively circulate, transactions being generally carried on through their medium.

12. Railways, Roads and Communications.—The management of the East Indian Railway continues to give satisfaction, and the Commissioner bears testimony to the general sobriety, civility and intelligence of all employés on the line. The railway from Seoraphuli to Tarkessur is making fair progress. Its extensions to Jehanabad and Gurbetta should, the Commissioner thinks, be undertaken in time. It would, in Mr. Beames' opinion, be a remunerative line, and of immense service to the Jehanabad sub-division and to the trading towns in the north of Midnapore. The Commissioner states that Messrs. Hoare, Miller's line of steamers, which ply along the Houghly, have met with some opposition from the owners of steamers already working over the same ground; but it is expected that the opposition will be overcome by the cheapness, punctuality and excellent management of Messrs. Hoare, Miller's line.

The amount spent on the district roads during the year was about 4½ lakhs of rupees, while about three-quarters of a lakh was spent on village roads. The roads in all districts were kept in good repair except in Hooghly, where the cess is considered inadequate to meet the demands for improved communications which are made. It is evident, however, that more might be done with the money at the disposal of the Road Cess Committee, and this is a point to which the Commissioner will no doubt give his attention. The Commissioner's remarks regarding the unsatisfactory conduct of the District Engineer and his staff have already been noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Public Works Department. No doubt, as Mr. Beames says, the road cess is an inelastic tax, which does not increase in proportion to the need for communications; but a Committee can have slight justification in applying to Government for help if its own resources are misapplied. Midnapore, with its excellent system of roads kept in repair for some 510 miles, and its bridges and bungalows in good order, gives an effective illustration of proper administration.

13. Education.—The following statement furnishes statistical details regarding the condition of education in each district of the Burdwan Division:—

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Estimated population.	Number of schools.	Number of students on the rolls.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Number of schools to each thousand of the population.	Number of pupils to each thousand of the population.
Burdwan ...	2,607	1,731,823	1,789	67,774	1·5	1·2	31·3
Bankura ...	2,671	1,041,752	1,312	59,385	2·0	1·2	23·1
Beerbhoom ...	1,750	513,428	653	17,05	2·6	1·0	21·7
Midnapore ...	5,062	2,157,02	4,629	85,03	1·1	1·7	31·7
Hooghly ...	1,220	1,011,64	1,713	42,112	7	1·6	41·6
Howrah ...	473	666,381	797	27,653	6·0	1·2	42·8
Total ...	15,855	7,200,954	10,371	248,068	1·5	1·2	31·6

As might have been expected from the anxiety that prevailed on the subject of the crops and the comparative dearness of food, there was a decrease in the number of children attending the primary schools in Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore. In Beerbhoom the decrease was only among the Sonthali children, while in Hooghly there was an increase. There were 125 girls' schools in the Division, attended by 3,372 children, while 6,123 girls read in mixed schools. Female education in Hooghly and Howrah is in advance of the other districts, in which latter, during the year under report, no great progress was made. The Commissioner has some interesting remarks on discipline in

the higher English schools; but as the whole question of discipline in schools and colleges is now under the consideration of Government, no comments on it are needed here.

14. *Committees, Social Institutions.*—The Commissioner speaks generally in terms of praise of the action of the various committees in his division; but he observes (what the Lieutenant-Governor fears is, more or less, generally true of all Committees in these Provinces) that while the members "discuss matters with much intelligence and interest, they do not exhibit so much zeal in out-door work." It is to be hoped that the new measure of independence which the Local Self-Government legislation will confer on them may engender a spirit of activity and practical usefulness which is now wanting. Mr. Beames also notices the excellent work which is being done by the *Hitakari Sabha* of Uttarpara. Having for its object the education of the poor, the distribution of medicine to the indigent sick, the support of poor widows and orphans, the encouragement of female education, and generally the amelioration of the social, moral and intellectual condition of the people within its sphere, this Society aims at a high ideal, which it is seeking to attain by quiet and unostentatious work. In the objects and practice of this excellent Society, Mr. Rivers Thompson sees much which might with advantage be copied by the more pretentious associations springing up around us, with more of political and less of philanthropical aims.

Conduct of Zemindars.—The Commissioner's comments under this head are as follow:—

The disputes between zemindars and ryots at Baghia in Midnapore, reported last year, have, I am happy to say, been peacefully settled in the Civil Courts. There were some disputes at Sildah, in the west of Midnapore, between Messrs. Watson and Company and the patnidar, which threatened at one time to become serious. The difficulty, however, has, for the time at least, ceased, and the Collector does not anticipate any renewal of hostilities. One zemindar in the centre of the district was petitioned against by his ryots, who charged him with extorting illegal cesses. The orders of Government were communicated to this gentleman, who, it is hoped, will amend his conduct in future. Baboo Mohendra Nath Chowdhury of Sarberia and Baboo Chundra Koomar Gooi of Nimtola, in this district, bear a high character for good treatment of their ryots and abstinence from litigation.

In Burdwan the relations between landlords and tenants have been satisfactory. The Maharajah of Burdwan, Baboo Lolit Mohun Rai and Chukkun Lal Rai of Chukdighi, are still conspicuous for the good management of their estates; and Khettra Nath Munshi, the Manager of the Ukhra estate in Raueegunge, deserves special mention for the numerous sanitary improvements he has effected in the villages under his charge.

The conduct of the zemindars in Hooghly does not call for any special remark. There are one or two rather hard men among them, but nothing has occurred during the year to indicate that their relations with their ryots are different from what they have long been. In Beerbhoom the zemindars of the Kumpore Hât sub-division are stated to be somewhat rigorous in their treatment of their tenantry, and there was one riot case in that sub-division. On the whole, however, relations are peaceful.

In Bankura there was a dispute between Messrs. Gisborne and Company and the zemindar of Ajudhya about indigo cultivation, which led to a serious assault on one of the factory assistants. The case is still pending in the Criminal Court. Some of the zemindars deserve favourable mention. These are Baboo Radha Ballal Singh, Rai Bahadur, of Kachiakole, and Baboo Raghunath Panjeh of Rajgram, who maintain schools at their own expense and bear a high character in their own neighbourhood; also the zemindars of Maliara, who maintain a dispensary.

Most of the zemindars of Howrah are absentees, and there is nothing either good or bad to record about them. One of them, Baboo Kedar Nath Koondoo of Mahuri, has received the honour of Rai Bahadur since the close of the year.

15. *Character of Officers.*—The Commissioner's remarks on this subject will be considered in the Appointment Department. The Commissioner specially praises Messrs. Wilson, Grimley, and Slack among covenanted officers, and Baboos Bissessur Banerjea and Annada Prosad Ghose among uncovenanted officers.

The Lieutenant-Governor tenders his thanks to Mr. Beames for his general administration of his heavy Division, and for a report which combines completeness and suggestiveness with brevity. Mr. Beames' report is an excellent pattern of what a General Administration Report ought to be, and as such it will be circulated for information to all other Commissioners in these Provinces.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS

Darjeeling, the 18th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual General Report, Presidency Division, for 1883-84.

The Report is submitted by Mr. Smith, who officiated as Commissioner for only portion of the year.

1. *Tours.*—The Commissioner's annual tour was shorter than usual, owing to exceptional circumstances, which may be taken as satisfactorily accounting for its shortness. All the Collectors, except the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, spent on tour the full time required of them. The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs spent only 47 days on tour, and the Commissioner is inclined to think that the shortness of Mr. Stevens' tour is insufficiently explained. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad had Mr. Stevens' tour been longer; but reviewing the previous discussions on the point, he thinks that 70 days must now be regarded as too much to expect from an officer so largely employed at head-quarters as the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs usually is. In modification of previous orders, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that, while the tours of other Collectors must extend to three months, that of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs need not extend to more than two. But the full two months should, for the future, be spent on tour; and it may be possible at times for the Collector to depute one of his subordinate officers for the special inspection of offices and localities which he is unable to visit.

With reference to the manner in which Collectors, while on tour, were employed, the Commissioner writes: "In the course of their tours they visited every place of importance and attended to the points connected with the internal administration of their respective districts. They inspected schools, dispensaries, police stations, excise shops, pounds, registry offices, roads and communications. The license-tax assessments, khas mehals, wards' and attached estates (where they exist), chowkidari administration, sanitation, municipalities, the health and condition of the people, the state of the crops, prices of food-grain, relations between landlords and tenants, received their attention." All the sub-divisional officers, except those of Bongong and Satkhira, also fulfilled their duties in the above respect. Mr. Smith thinks that the two sub-divisional officers referred to have not satisfactorily explained their failure to comply with the rules, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that they may be warned against a repetition of such inactivity.

The only Joint-Magistrate or Assistant at head-quarters, who did any touring worth the name, was Mr. Ritchie, Joint-Magistrate of Nuddea, who was in camp for 77 days in connection with the experimental measures under the Local Self-Government scheme.

2. *Health of the people. Weather and crops.*—In all the districts of the Division the rainfall was less than in the preceding year, and also more unequal in distribution. The Commissioner omits to make the important comparison of the year's rainfall with the average, but, judging from results, it must have varied from it. In the 24-Pergunnahs the large area under the *aus* crop yielded an average harvest, and the outturn of the *amun* in the embanked portions of the district, and in what was the Baripore sub-division, was also up to the average. Elsewhere the *amun* suffered a failure, more or less pronounced; but taking the district as a whole, it is stated to have been two-thirds of an average harvest. The cold-weather crops yielded an average harvest throughout the district.

In Nuddea the rainfall was not only insufficient, but unfavourably distributed, being scanty in the autumn months, when copious rain is wanted. The consequence was that both *aus* and *amun* suffered greatly, though in differing degrees in each sub-division. A timely fall of rain in December saved the *rubbi*, which gave a fair yield.

In Jessore the rainfall was also unfavourable, and the crops suffered from the absence of the usual fertilizing overflow of the rivers. But on the whole

the *aus* was two-thirds of an average crop. The winter crop seems to have been fair, but no estimate is given of it.

In Khulna and Moorshedabad the outturn was good for such an unfavourable year.

Notwithstanding the bad harvests in several districts, the public health was generally good, and certainly better than in the preceding year. As far as can be judged from the recorded mortuary statistics, there was a decrease in the death-rate in all districts, the decrease being most marked in the case of cholera and fever. It is very satisfactory to find that the decrease of deaths from fever is well marked in the case of Nuddea, which has recently suffered so much from that cause.

3. *Material condition of the people. Prices, Emigration, &c.*—On this subject the following remarks are taken from the Commissioner's report:—

It is generally believed by district and sub-divisional officers that the condition of the people as a whole is improving. This is certainly the case with the cultivators and labourers, for we see them living in a better style than formerly. They are now better housed, better fed, and better clothed: some of them use spirits, shoes, umbrellas, and indulge in other luxuries. These are assuredly indications of increased wealth, but thrift is unfortunately less common than it should be: money got in times of prosperity is too often spent as it is got, and when distress comes Government aid and the mahajun are looked to. The Post-office Savings Banks, established to encourage frugal habits, are little used. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that the interest allowed is small, but is also partly the result of want of the habit of saving among the people. Mr. Tayler of Nuddea describes the condition of the cultivating ryots of his district in the following terms:—"He produces just enough to feed and clothe himself according to his own standard, which certainly is far from being luxurious, and pays the rents and the debts which he has incurred in more unfavourable years. He has scarcely anything in store to meet his wants if a famine and scarcity overtake him: what he might save in a year of exceptionally good harvest goes to pay his debts incurred in a year less propitious than ordinary; and when actual scarcity threatens, he falls completely into the clutches of the mahajun, and becomes involved in a chronic debt from which his only hope of release is by surrendering himself to the tender mercies of his mahajun." Mr. Barrow remarks that the lower classes are evidently living under favourable circumstances, and when their condition is not good it is owing to their own faults. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bagirhat states that the drinking habits of the people have much increased, and that from his personal observation he knows that the cultivators, when attending the bâts, make a practice to drink. This is proved, too, by the accounts of the outstalls which on hât days show a very extensive sale. He also complains of gambling which takes place at the bâts and fairs.

The middle class, or that portion of the community which is commonly known by the name of *bhadro lok*, is a very numerous one. They chiefly depend upon service, either public or private, and are better dressed and better fed. With the spread of education to classes other than those to which the accomplishments of reading and writing used formerly to be confined, there is growing a very hard competition among the people of the class for service, and many find it difficult to get any employment. The general rise in the price of food-grains has been hard on them during the year. Better harvests and cheaper prices may assist them, but there is no chance of a permanent improvement till they are disposed to give up the peculiar notions of dignity to which they tenaciously cling at present. Mr. Barrow also mentions that his landholders are somewhat suffering. There is a general complaint of indebtedness and insolvency: many have had to sell their estates, having been impoverished by quarrels, law-suits, and want of prudence in the management of their affairs.

The condition of the people on the whole was not so good in the past as in previous years, owing to the partial failure of the late rice crops. This is evidenced by the increase in the number of registrations of bonds and mortgages from 41,296 and 15,298 in 1882-83 to 42,505 and 16,844 respectively in the past year; as also from the increase in the number of suits for money, moveables, and rent from 44,841, and 38,841 to 46,830 and 40,691 in the year under review.

In consequence of changes in jurisdiction effected during the past two years, a fair comparison cannot be instituted between the district figures; but there is no doubt that on the whole there has been an increase in the number of registrations of bonds and mortgages, as well as in suits for money and rent. These facts, as well as the increase in the amount withdrawn from Savings Bank deposits, as shown under the head Monetary transactions, sufficiently indicate that the condition of the people on the whole was not so good in the past year as it was in the years preceding. It was not, however, so bad as was apprehended it would be. The early cessation of the rains and the partial failure of the crops at one time had caused apprehensions of scarcity and distress, if not actual famine; but the rain in December improved the prospects of the winter crops, and the late rice crop gave an eight-anna outturn. The deficiency in crops was made up by the rise in the price of rice, which benefited the cultivators, and the demand for labour for various public works in progress gave sufficient employment to the labouring classes, so that they were able to tide over the expected calamity without much difficulty. The middle class in some places felt a little pinching, but there was nothing like actual distress anywhere in this Division.

The price of rice in the beginning of the year was moderate, but it began to rise when the autumnal rains fell short. The dear markets were not, however, felt severely by the labouring classes, as the price of labour has been gradually increasing in the districts of this Division owing to the increase in the demand for it in connection with rail-roads, commercial enterprise, and other material improvements. In the 24-Pergunnahs the Exhibition was of considerable service to both handcraftsmen and labourers.

The price of labour, both skilled and unskilled, is noted below:—

	Skilled.		Unskilled.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
24-Pergunnahs	0 8	to 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nuddea	0 3	" 0 12	0 2	" 0 5
Jessore	0 8		0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 4
Moorshedabad	0 3	" 0 6	0 1	" 0 4
Khulna	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 8	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0 5

As reported in previous years, there is, properly speaking, no emigration from the Presidency Division, emigrants registered there coming from other divisions for labour in the metropolitan districts.

4. *Manufactures, trade, &c.*—In last year's Report it was stated that the mills and factories in the 24-Pergunnahs give employment to over 27,000 persons. This year an addition has been made to the number of factories, and the numbers now employed are given at over 33,000 people. These numbers do not seem to include labourers in small sugar factories and the like, conducted in the native method. In Nuddea and Jessore indigo and sugar, and in Moorshedabad indigo and silk, are the chief articles of manufacture. It seems that the season was not everywhere favourable to the growth of indigo, while the sugar market was dull during the year. Silk in Moorshedabad is said to be a declining industry. In Khulna there are no manufactures deserving mention, while there is nothing in the Report on the subject of the usual handcrafts which merits special notice. On the subject of trade and commerce, the Commissioner's remarks deserve quotation:—

In the 24-Pergunnahs trade is said to continue to flourish. The principal articles of import during the year were piece-goods, stationery, glasswares, porcelain, brass and bellmetal utensils, hardware, iron, coal, lime, timber, kerosine-oil, cocoanut-oil, betelnut, molasses, sugar, spices, salt, tobacco, flour, and ghee; while those of exports were sandry-wood, fish, grass, straw, rice, tobacco, betel, pulses, honey, vegetables, wax, hides, coarse cotton, mats, cutlery, and earthenware. The commodity which is produced on the most extensive scale in this district is rice, and the surplus over and above what is required for local consumption is for the most part brought to Calcutta for sale. There are no very great centres of trade in the interior of the district, nor are there any persons trading on a very extensive scale. Baranagore, Bhangore, Baduria, Goverdanga, Soorjeopore, Rajarhat, Joynagore, Mugrahhat, and a few others are the chief places of business where country produce is collected for export, and imported goods are received from Calcutta or elsewhere for distribution. In places like these, piece-goods and other manufactures are brought by petty local traders, and thus find their way to the consumers. The year under report is one which will have a remarkable influence over the commercial history of the district, for it has witnessed the opening of the railway from Dum-Dum to Goverdanga, and also of the Diamond Harbour extension line. It is unfortunate that neither Government nor the Road Cess Committee can provide the money required for roads to feed these railways, and consequently for goods traffic they will be of less value for some time than they should be. Upon the whole, the shortness of the rice crops is said to have had less effect on the trade of the year than might have been expected. The Exhibition in Caleutta has no doubt been of some advantage in this way.

The articles chiefly imported into Nuddea are European piece-goods, stationery, wines and spirits, medicines, iron, salt, coal, spices, ghee, and rice. The following are generally exported from this district:—Indigo and indigo seeds, molasses and coarse date-sugar, country piece-goods, cutlery, brasswares, cattle, pulses, chillies, linseed, &c. In Ranaghat several fairs are held annually, lasting for several days. During these a brisk trade is carried on in various commodities. A large traffic passes through this district, both by railway and by river, but the greater part of it consists of goods exported from North and East Bengal, and is carried down to Calcutta. There is a regular steamer service between Calcutta and Santipore, which during the rains is extended to Cutwa in Burdwan. Among the marts of trade in this district the chief are Kumarkhali, Kooshtea, Choondanga, Dowlutgunge, Meher-pore, Motihari, Kishnaghur, Nuddea, Hunkhali, Santipore, and Ranaghat, all carrying on trade in various articles above-mentioned. Meherpore, Nuddea, and Motihari are specially noted for their brasswares, and Santipore for its piece-goods.

In Jessore the opening of the Bengal Central Railway has roused the activity of the trading public, and especially of the merchants of Bengong, Jadubpore, Jhingergateha, Kotekhundpore, and Jessore Bazar. The principal articles of import in this district are salt

tobacco, European piece-goods, hardware, glassware, and some articles of finery. The sale of European piece-goods is said to be so extensive that there is not a single village in which they are not commonly used by all classes. The chief articles of export are crude and fine sugar, rice, chillies, indigo, and cattle. More than 500 cows are said to be exported to Calcutta every week. The Hobra khal, connecting the Bhairab with the Chittra, brings commodities from Narail to the railway station at Singlin, and it is said that, if a feeder road were constructed, the distance might be reduced to 12 miles only. The matter will be taken up by the Road Cess Committee for consideration. They have not, however, sufficient funds in their hands.

The report of the previous year contained a full description of the circumstances under which the Jessore Loan Office was established. The present capital of the bank is Rs. 99,770, and the amount of deposit at credit of depositors Rs. 1,51,846-5-7½gds. No deposits, though offered, have been taken for the last six months. The dividend declared after the end of the last year 1883-84 was Rs. 7,482-12. Loans have been made to the amount of Rs. 2,07,947-4-12½gds. The net balance at the credit of the fund, excluding interest, is Rs. 26,110-8-5gds., inclusive of promissory-notes for Rs. 4,500. The demand on account of interest was Rs. 34,458-9-15gds., and the monthly expenditure on account of permanent establishment Rs. 63. The amount of license-tax paid annually is Rs. 200. The interest allowed to depositors varies from annas 6 to annas 10 only. Four suits were instituted during the year under report for the recovery of money, two of which have been decreed, and the other two are pending in the court. The most remarkable feature in the conduct of the bank is the small expenditure on account of establishment. The Directors, Secretary, and the Examiner of Accounts are all honorary. The Narail Trading Company carried on trade in miscellaneous goods; but as they sustained a heavy loss, they have closed their business.

The heavy failures at Baluchar and Azimgunge, and the diminished volume of water in the Bhagiruthi, have operated very injuriously on the trade of the Moorshedabad district, and it is doubtful if any improvement can be expected. The navigation was not open for large boats until the middle of July, and had closed by the first week in October, being open only 2½ months.

In Khulna there is no great local trade, excepting the ordinary hats. There are very few large centres of trade. The produce of the country, the principal items of which are rice, cocoanuts, and betelnuts, is collected by traders and carried off without finding its way into markets. In the Sathkira sub-division gur, or unrefined sugar, is a most important article of commerce, which has a large market at Chanduria, where five or six lakhs of maunds are said to be annually sold. Soondry-wood is also cut in the Sunderbans, and exported to Calcutta and elsewhere for firewood and posts of houses. One main feature of the district is that the whole trade of other districts passes through it, but this has no special bearing on the internal trade of Khulna, because there is no transhipment of goods. The Bengal Central Railway was opened during the year, but as yet has had no influence in diverting the course of trade. It remains to be seen how soon or how late the river traffic, which has certain advantages which weigh much with native traders, will give way to the railway. As yet the latter has failed to obtain any portion of the trade; but whether this is due to inherent advantages possessed by the native carrying trade, or whether it is owing, as alleged by some, to a mistaken policy pursued by the railway of charging too highly, the Collector is unable to say. The Bengal Central Railway is now worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway, and it is stated that the management is not such as to conduce to the fostering of the traffic of a young railway. A desire has been expressed to obtain the self-carrying trade in particular, and the lowering of the traffic is now under consideration. There is also a large export of fish from this district to Calcutta, and it is hoped that the railway will obtain a part of this in time.

5. *Public feeling and the Public Press.*—The Commissioner's remarks on these important subjects merit quotation and publicity:—

The term public feeling in this country has a very limited signification. It is confined chiefly to the upper and educated classes. The mass of the people who form the bulk of the population neither know nor care anything about politics. They are unmoved by anything except what affects them in the practical concerns of their daily life, or touches them in their pockets. The educated classes, however, are becoming more and more ambitious, and have commenced to take a great deal of interest in public questions. The year, which has just expired, was one of great excitement among them. A most painful state of feeling was roused by the Criminal Jurisdiction Amendment Bill. Angry discussions were carried on and led to bitter feeling and estrangement between the races. The natives had expected a triumph over the Europeans, and were greatly disappointed when the modifications with which it was subsequently passed were introduced into the Bill. Since it was passed, the outward feeling of excitement has abated, but it is feared that it will be long before the cordiality between the races is restored.

The imprisonment of Baboo Surendranath Banerjee by the High Court for contempt, happening as it did when the animated discussions on the Ilbert Bill were going on, threw the youthful portion of the educated natives into great excitement. They considered the Baboo a martyr to his unflinching support of the Ilbert Bill. Meetings were held, and addresses of sympathy were poured on him from all parts of the country; memorials were addressed to Government for his release; subscriptions were opened to defray the costs of an appeal to the Privy Council; and black ribbons were worn in his honour at schools. Mr. Stevens says that it was thought that on the day of his release from jail there would be

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such a demonstration in his favour as had never been seen before in Calcutta. The Baboo was, on his release, sent home quietly, and the outburst subsided as it had begun.

These agitations threw into the background for a time the question of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which is of vital importance to the country. The discussions regarding the Rent Bill have since been revived, and the controversy has been carried to England, where the advocates of the zemindari interest are condemning it as revolutionary in respect to the rights of property. Mr. Stevens remarks that the prolonged nature of these discussions has, on the one hand, interfered with the speedy realization of rent by zemindars, and, on the other hand, has induced some landlords to do what they can to secure their position against tenant-rights before the Bill can pass. He has heard that the value of the landed property in rural tracts has become affected by the present uncertain condition of things, but to what extent he does not know. It is believed that the agitation regarding the Bill has tended slightly to lessen the estrangement caused by the discussions on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. Some Europeans who have landed interests in the country have no doubt joined the zemindars in condemning the Bill, while others sympathize with the progressive party among the natives in supporting its main provisions.

The Self-Government scheme and the extension of the elective system have also excited attention. In Nuddea the former is said to have interested all classes of the people, including the mass, especially in the Ranaghat sub-division.

The appointment of the Excise Commission for enquiring into the working of the outstill system has also attracted notice, and it is believed that a great change will be effected in the excise administration in the interests of morality.

No complaint has been made regarding the practical working of the Arms Act. Licenses to carry arms are freely granted by Magistrates whenever application is made for them. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bagirhat alone reports of any dissatisfaction, and the Magistrate thinks that this is probably owing to the provisions for granting five years' licenses to shikaries not having been properly carried out.

The Calcutta International Exhibition attracted a very large number of people from the interior, and there were many among them who had never seen Calcutta, or gone out to any distant place. The Exhibition was a great attraction as a show, and will also, I have no doubt, have important commercial results. As a means of instruction to the large body of natives who visited it, it was no doubt of value, though I fear of less than one would wish. The *purda* was thrown aside for the time, and thousands of native ladies, who had never before been out of doors, flocked to the Exhibition, even on days not specially reserved for them. It is not believed that the effect in this respect is likely to be permanent.

During the last year the press has been unusually active. The excitement caused by the Ilbert Bill, the Local Self-Government and Municipal Bill, and the imprisonment of the Editor of the *Bengalee*, gave birth to a number of periodicals, mostly written in the vernacular: only a few of them have survived the temporary excitement. Of the papers published in English, those which are chiefly read by the natives are the *Statesman*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Hindu Patriot*, *Ras and Raigat*, the *Bengalee*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and the *Mohamedan Observer*. The vernacular papers most read by the people are the *Bangabasi* and *Sanjivani*. The former is said to have the largest circulation of all native papers, and Mr. Tayler says that in his district it has found its way among the shop-keepers and the others of the lower class who know a little of reading and writing.

I have no doubt that the circulation of the native newspapers is increasing every year with the spread of education. It must be admitted that it is doing much good to the people, though it is not free from abuse and defects. It exercises great influence over the educated and the higher classes, but it is to be regretted that this influence is not always very wholesome. Some of the papers are not moderate in their tone, or thoroughly honest in their expression. The last year, however, being one of exceptional excitement, has been singularly unfavourable to calmness and moderation. The excitement has now cooled down, and the press is showing some improvement in its tone. The following remarks regarding the native press, in which it appears to me that there is much truth, is extracted from the report of Mr. Stevens:

"The position of the native press must necessarily be peculiar. It must, from the nature of things, be always in opposition. If we found a native paper constantly expatiating on the blessings of English rule, on the unmixed advantages of Western civilization, and on the administrative and private virtues of English officials, I think we should not respect the Editor or his staff the more for it. We should think him a hypocrite, who was playing what he considered to be a paying game, and we should look to see what reward he might obtain. Such a newspaper would neither interest, nor be respected by, native or European readers. We must therefore look to native writers for criticism of Government measures and of Government servants, and it must not be a matter of surprise if we find them advocating native interests, and seeking fields for native ambition. This being so, I think that all we have to expect of the native press is that it shall discharge the duties of an opposition honestly and with moderation; that it shall refrain from malicious personal attacks; that it shall not strain facts or arguments in support of foregone conclusions; that it shall not throw itself open to

be used for purposes of private revenge; and that care shall be taken to ascertain and report the truth. Unhappily we are as yet in some cases far from this state of things. We can only hope that it will by degrees be recognized by the conductors of these newspapers that it is their duty to be cautious, just, and accurate, even though they may be patriotic."

The Lieutenant-Governor has quoted the preceding observations at length, because they to a great extent express his own views on the subjects under consideration. No doubt the last year was one of "exceptional excitement unfavourable to calmness and moderation," and no one could be less desirous than Mr. Rivers Thompson of judging the native press on the evidence which such times afford. Indeed, it must be admitted that the absence of calmness and moderation was not peculiar to the native press last year, and that English journals lost much of the self-restraint and good feeling which is usually their honourable characteristic in dealing with political and social questions in India. But English journalism in Bengal has, with insignificant exceptions, recovered its proper function of temperate criticism; while native journalism as a rule is still disfigured by a spirit of reckless hostility, a ready acceptance of unfounded rumours, and a proneness to impute unworthy motives to Government and its officers. Many utterances of the native press and of the Anglo-Native press, from which the vernacular papers take their tone, were during the year such as to bring the papers containing them within the scope of the criminal law. In three instances applications were made to the Government by native officers to sanction the prosecution of calumnious articles in vernacular papers; but the Lieutenant-Governor has been personally opposed to any action which would put that law in motion, hoping for the time when prejudice and passion would give way to better feelings. Some articles have recently appeared in Anglo-Native journals which counsel moderation, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be indeed glad if he could take them as the precursor of a better tone and temper. The benefit which a free press, acting with justice and independence in the interests of the ruled and the rulers, can do in Bengal is incalculable. Its assistance would be welcomed by the Lieutenant-Governor as an invaluable aid to good government, both in the denunciation of what is wrong, and in helping the people to an appreciation of the efforts of Government to do right. A free press can interpret the rulers to the people and the people to their rulers; and through the medium of the press honestly conducted, the Government can discover the wants of the country much more clearly and usefully than through the medium of official reports. But when it is seen that day after day the Anglo-Native and the Vernacular Press abuses its opportunities and the forbearance of the Government to propagate among a credulous people libels on individual officers, false imputations on the Courts of Justice, and disloyal comments on the Government itself, then it becomes a serious question whether, in the interests of the country and of the mass of readers and their circles of auditors who are thus being misled, toleration may not be pushed too far. If this expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's views has the result of in any way influencing the native press to reconsider what it owes to the Government as well as to the public, then the result will be wholly good in establishing the confidence of Government in the honesty and value of the criticisms of the native press. Mr. Rivers Thompson may say at once, judging from his intercourse with all classes, that, constituted and worked as it is at present, the native press is only an exponent of the views of its conductors, and not of those of the people of the province.

6. Administrative changes.—Some important administrative changes occurred either immediately before or during the year under review. The chief were the abolition of the Barrapore sub-division, the transfer of Bongong to Jessore, the transfer of 358 estates from the roll of the 24-Pergunnahs to that of Khulna, and the redistribution of certain thanas in the Moorshedabad district. The abolition of the Barrapore sub-division was not acceptable to those immediately concerned; but it was unavoidable as part of the larger scheme connected with the establishment of the Khulna district. The transfer of Bongong from Nuddea to Jessore, at first regarded as a calamity by the inhabitants, is now appreciated by them. Indeed, the direct communication of Bongong by railway with Jessore at once facilitated administrative convenience. There have been minor changes which need not be mentioned here.

7. *Civil Justice.*—The following comparative statement exhibits the number and nature of each class of suit instituted during the past two years:—

DISTRICTS.	1882.						1883.					
	For money or moveables.		For rent.		For title.		For money or moveables.		For rent.		For title.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bh.-Pergunnahs	13,696	10,87,928	10,338	6,30,196	2,179	10,34,802	14,813	11,34,600	11,114	5,74,377	2,243	14,50,641
Nuddea	12,680	8,27,718	8,212	5,75,421	651	6,06,314	12,306	7,32,658	5,745	2,92,180	622	1,50,010
Jessore	8,629	6,93,038	12,631	6,04,112	1,477	1,55,129	8,077	5,16,480	12,231	5,19,258	1,482	2,74,599
Moorshedabad	6,328	5,76,653	6,036	2,85,078	1,136	19,04,327	5,795	5,80,588	6,324	2,40,889	870	6,14,721
Khulna	8,270	1,92,384	8,037	1,82,293	502	60,611	6,940	3,48,572	5,577	3,47,071	654	1,32,303
Total	44,861	29,77,623	38,641	19,57,501	5,945	30,21,083	46,830	31,66,842	40,691	19,70,911	6,100	25,68,884

The increase of suits for money and for rent is said to be due to the short outturn of the year's crops. Ryots and others found it more difficult than usual to pay their debts, and zemindars and mahajuns had therefore recourse to the law to compel them to pay. The district officers complain of the delays in rent-suits; and the Commissioner justly points to one cause of the delay in the large number of civil court holidays. Mr. Smith thinks that this cause of delay might be removed by assimilating the holidays in the mofussil judicial courts to those allowed to Magistrates and other executive officers. In the Resolution recorded on last year's Report, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the opinion that civil courts should be closed on fewer days than at present. With fewer holidays, and with a larger judicial staff, as recommended by the High Court in their opinion on the Tenancy Bill, much of the present delay in deciding such suits could be avoided.

8. *General state of crime.*—The total number of cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 15,154, compared with 15,743 in 1882. Out of the number reported, 919 were declared false and 14,235 were declared true. Offences against the person and property numbered 9,940, in connection with which 8,298 persons were arrested, and only 3,371 convicted. The small number of convictions compared with arrests would seem to indicate imperfect enquiry by the police previous to arrest. But, on the other hand, as the number of acquittals were great in cases of minor offences, it is possible that many true cases may have been compounded. The further discussion of the point falls within the scope of the Resolution on the Police Report for the year.

The total number of non-cognizable cases which came to notice during the year was 16,272 against 14,732 in the preceding year. The increase is chiefly noticeable under Class IV, and offences against special and local laws. Processes were issued in 13,807 cases against 18,764 persons, and of these 6,501, or about 45 per cent., were convicted. During the year 40 cases of murder and 16 cases of dacoity occurred, against 37 and 11 cases in 1882.

9. *Excise stamps and license-tax.*—The total excise revenue of the Division, including Calcutta, has risen to Rs. 27,07,403, which is in excess of the revenue of the preceding year by Rs. 81,194. The increase is shown under all excisable articles, except the opium compounds; but it is greatest under country spirits, which yields nearly half the total revenue. Next comes opium and then ganja. Imported wine during the year under report furnished less than 5 per cent. of the total excise revenue of the Division. The stamp revenue (Rs. 35,96,434) was also in excess of the revenue yielded by the same source in 1882. The excess was most marked in Calcutta, but no special cause is alleged in explanation of it. Except in Calcutta, which of course is exceptionally circumstanced, the incidence of stamp revenue per head of the population is small everywhere, averaging Rs. 17 per hundred inhabitants.

The license-tax assessments during the year rose from Rs. 1,55,990 to Rs. 1,63,090, but remissions and refunds reduced the demand to Rs. 1,32,440. Of this sum all but Rs. 4,000 was collected. The year's operations present no point of particular interest.

10. *Monetary transactions.*—The receipts and disbursements at sub-divisional treasuries were both greater than in the previous year. This

indicates the increasing usefulness of these institutions. The operations of the District Saving Banks show also a slight improvement; but as they are thought to compete with Post-office Savings Banks, Mr. Smith would abolish the district banks, and no doubt there is something to be said for that view. The point will be enquired into specially. The postal money-order system is very popular, and the transactions large. In this division, as elsewhere, the result of the stock-note system has been very disappointing. The objections to the system are thus summed up by Messrs. Veasey and Tayler, Collectors of Moorshedabad and Nuddea:—

Mr. Veasey remarks that the scheme has proved a complete failure for the following reasons:—(a) Stock-notes are not received in satisfaction of Government demands, and, not being a legal tender, can never hope to compete with currency-notes; (b) as an investment, they are open to two objections—they are not easily convertible, and they bear very low interest. No businessman will lock his capital up in paper producing interest much below the market rate, and only to be disposed of readily by accepting a discount; (c) the presentation of the coupons involves trouble and annoyance. In most cases an agent would have to be employed, and his fees would swallow up the major part of the interest due. Mr. Tayler thinks that the scheme is not likely to succeed for the following reasons:—(1) The interest is too low; (2) stock-notes are more unsafe than promissory-notes, because the former do not require any endorsement—mere possession is enough to entitle man to claim the interest; (3) they cannot be so readily changed for cash as promissory-notes; (4) promissory-notes are often available at discount, while stock-notes must be always purchased at par; (5) some promissory-notes bear higher interest. Mr. Barton also thinks that the scheme will not be a success unless the rate of interest is raised, or the people are allowed to get back their capital whenever they like. They now find it more convenient to invest their capital in the Postal Savings Banks.

A special report on the subject has recently been submitted to the Government of India.

11. *Land revenue. Relations between landlord and tenant.*—The demand was Rs. 51,33,303 from 10,141 estates, the gross demand being slightly greater than in the preceding year. As the year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 1,85,081, the total sum realizable was Rs. 53,18,384; the sum remitted was Rs. 20,246; the sum realized was Rs. 50,52,126, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 2,46,012. As, however, a sum of Rs. 59,827 seems to have been received by transfer receipt, though after the year had closed, the real balance stood at Rs. 1,86,185. The collections were worst in Khulna, where farmers were unable to meet their engagements with punctuality.

The relations between landlord and tenant have been, the Commissioner states, satisfactory during the year. There has been a falling off in the aggregate number of enhancement suits and of notices of relinquishment, and the Collector of Jessore complains of the difficulty zemindars experience in recovering rents. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that there has thus been an improvement in the relations of landlord and tenant in this division. There was room for it.

The Commissioner's report under this head is unnecessarily detailed. The information which he gives, though valuable in itself, has come under review in connection with the Board's Land Revenue Report. For the future, therefore, only the general aspects of the Land Revenue Administration should be noticed in the General Administration Report.

The Commissioner's remarks regarding railways and irrigation will be dealt with in the Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

12. *General state of communications.*—On the general aspect of communications in his Division, the Commissioner has the following remarks:—

The general state of communication in this Division has been considerably improved by the extension of railways, which not only pass through all the districts, but connect the head-quarters of three of them, and all the sub-divisions of the districts of the 24-Parganas and Nuddea, with the exception of Basirhat in the former and Meherpore in the latter. The only districts which have not the immediate advantage of the railway are Nuddea and Moorshedabad, but they are within easy distance. I hope the day is not distant when they will be benefited by the completion of the line above referred to, from Ranaghat through Nuddea and Moorshedabad to Bhungwalgola. With the extension of Railways the demand for feeder roads has increased. The two older lines, the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railways, have suitable feeder roads, which are kept up by the District Road Cess Committees, and in some cases by the local municipalities. The two new lines, however, viz. the Diamond Harbour and the Central Bengal Railway, have no feeder roads to connect them with the interior of the districts. It is very necessary that these roads should be constructed, but the state of the district road com-

funds is not such as to enable the Committees to undertake either the construction of new feeder roads, or the metalling of some of the existing unmetalled roads so as to render them efficient feeders. Even if Government were to undertake the work, it would scarcely be possible for the Road Cess Committees to keep them in repair, unless fresh sources of income be made over to them. Carefully selected proposals for feeder roads to meet the two new lines of railway in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore have been submitted to Government, but the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his inability to devote funds for the works, owing to necessity in the past and current years of restricting the allotments for Provincial Public Works. It is not, however, good policy to make the expensive railways and leave unmade cheap roads by which the traffic is to find its way to the railways, and the sooner the roads are taken in hand the better. The feeders are necessary both for the development of the country and to make the money that has been spent on the railways yield a good return.

No doubt it is highly desirable that feeder roads should be established by which traffic may find its way to railways, and local funds are frequently inadequate to the requirements in the way of communications which the metropolitan districts require. The question is a difficult one; and it may perhaps be admitted that in the Presidency Division the conditions are different from those prevailing in more remote districts, where the construction and maintenance of all necessary roads from local funds has been found generally practicable. Still much can be done by good administration and careful adaptation of means to ends. When the finances are in a more flourishing condition than they now are, the Government will be prepared to consider applications for grants-in-aid of local resources. As to the details noticed by the Commissioner, the only point of importance is the state of disrepair into which the Bongong roads have been permitted to fall. This is a point to which the Collector of Jessore should direct his attention.

13. *Road Cess and other Committees.*—The members of the Road Cess, Education and Municipal Committees are said to take an intelligent interest in the management of their affairs, and to be punctual in attendance. Under the scheme for Local Self-Government, their powers will be extended, and with extended responsibility we may expect an increase of interest in the work to be done. The remaining information which the Commissioner gives in connection with cattle-pounds, dispensaries, zemindari dak, &c., present no special features of interest.

14. *Education.*—The following table shows roughly the educational position of each district with reference to children attending school:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1884.	Upper stage.	Middle stage.	Upper primary stage.	LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.	
					Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.
24-Pergunnahs	66,278	1,029	3,192	5,840	39,704	17,675
Nuddea	25,657	483	1,321	2,063	15,872	8,385
Jessore	34,136	193	1,065	3,041	19,018	9,879
Khulna	16,443	108	774	2,106	11,861	11,524
Moorshedabad	16,302	207	888	1,395	6,017	6,884
Total	106,816	2,179	7,110	14,888	93,331	51,237

The 24-Pergunnahs occupies the first place, not only in respect of the number under instruction, but also in respect of the number that have attained the upper and middle stage. Jessore comes next in regard to the number of pupils, but occupies the third place in respect of progress; and Nuddea is second. Khulna and Moorshedabad are pretty nearly on a par as regards pupils in the middle stage, but Moorshedabad is far ahead as regards the number in the upper stage. The fact is there are two Government high schools in Moorshedabad, while there are none in Khulna.

The number of girls' schools rose in the year under review from 243 to 303, and their pupils from 5,706 to 7,048. There were besides 3,168 girls in boys' schools, against 3,088 in the preceding year. Therefore the total number of girls attending schools under inspection was 10,216. These figures do not include the children served by the zamindar agencies, which have their headquarters in Calcutta, and are served from the Calcutta grant. On the whole, the educational position of the Division is satisfactory.

15. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to perceive that none of the zemindars, whose conduct last year came under unfavourable comment, are similarly mentioned in the report now under review. On the contrary,

zemindars, who were last year described as turbulent and unsympathetic, are now more favourably spoken of. It is a pleasure to the Lieutenant-Governor to be freed from the necessity of giving publicity to the unfavourable comments of local officers. He would be still better pleased if he were in a position to acknowledge more largely praise bestowed on zemindars for liberal conduct and good management. Now, as on previous occasions, such an acknowledgment is due to Maharajah Narendra Krishna and Baboo Doorga Churn Laha, C.I.E.

16. *Character of Officers.*—The Commissioner's remarks on this subject will be considered in the Appointment Department. It may be added that, among covenanted officers, Messrs. Stevens, Paul, and K. G. Gupta, and among uncovenanted officers Baboos Durragati Banerjee, Rai Ram Sanker Sen Bahadoor, Hem Chunder Kerr, and Ram Churn Bose are most highly spoken of.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1869

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF
THE RAJSHAHYE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 20th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Rajshahye Division for 1883-84.

The Report is submitted by Lord Ulick Browne, who was in charge of the Division throughout the year.

2. *Annual Tours.*—The time spent on tour by the Commissioner and all the district officers, except Mr. Newbery, was sufficient, and turned to good account. Mr. Newbery remained on tour only 65 days, having been, he states, incapacitated by fever from prosecuting his tour any longer. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad had fuller information been furnished regarding Mr. Newbery's tour, the date on which it began, and when it ended. When an officer fails to comply with the orders of Government, he is bound to explain his failure fully. From the remarks made by the Commissioner, it is not apparent that the Collector of Rungpore made the best of his opportunities during the short time spent by him on tour.

3. In the Resolution recorded last year, the Lieutenant-Governor took occasion to remark on the insufficient manner in which Joint-Magistrates were enabled to go on tour. During the year under review there has been some improvement; but still more might be done. An effort should be made to enable the Joint-Magistrate to spend at least a month on tour. It is not necessary that this tour should be all in the cold weather, though, of course, touring in that season of the year is more instructive, as a rule, than a hasty visit at the time when touring is difficult. The Sub-divisional Officers have all spent the prescribed time on tour, except the Sub-divisional Officer of Alipur, who suffered badly from fever. Mr. Cosserat's explanation satisfies the Lieutenant-Governor that he did his best; but by following the Commissioner's advice, and, while leaving his camp standing, taking trips to head-quarters for urgent business, he will in future probably be able to do more in the way of inspection than he did last year.

4. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall was below the average in all districts except Julpigoree: hence, the year was not one of agricultural prosperity. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling there was not much to complain of. In portions of the Dinagepore and Rungpore districts the crops suffered severely, while in other portions the crop was an average one. Possibly all over the Dinagepore district the rice crop was between half and three-quarters of an average crop, while in Rungpore the outturn was better. The large exportation of rice which, under such circumstances, took place from Dinagepore, showed that the resources of the district were great. In Rajshahye the rice crops are said to have been very poor, and in the tract called the "Burind" some anxiety was entertained as to the condition of the people. The outturn of the *rubbi* was, however, an average, and jute and sugarcane were not far under the average. In the end, the district pulled through without any assistance. In Pubna the drought affected the *amun* crop, which fell under the average; but the *aus*, jute, and *rubbi* crops were good average ones. In Bogra it is stated the "*amun* turned out an almost total failure over a large part of the district, but sugarcane and mustard yielded very good outturns." Distress was apprehended in portions of the district, and certain precautionary measures were accordingly taken. Anticipations, however, were fortunately not verified by the result, from which it may be inferred that the accounts of crop failure were possibly exaggerated, or that the people were in a better condition than had been believed. There may have been some exaggeration as to the extent of crop-failure, and some misconception as to the condition of the people, but it cannot be denied that the year was a hard one for large classes of the people.

5. *Public health; Material condition of the People; Emigration; Prices of food and labour.*—The mortuary statistics show a larger percentage of deaths in

all districts, except Bogra, during the year. Reliance is not, however, to be placed on the figures, and in the case of Dinagepore, both the Collector and the Civil Surgeon think the year was healthier than the preceding one. In Rajshahye, fever prevailed extensively, owing, it is said, to the deficiency of good drinking-water, and the same cause is assigned for the increased mortality in Pubna. In Bogra, the general health of the people is said to have been better, and in Rungpore worse than in the preceding year. In Julpigoree there was a bad outbreak of cholera, which affected some portions of the Darjeeling district also. On the whole, while the year cannot be regarded for this Division as one of special unhealthiness, it was not a healthy year. It is to be feared that the deficient rainfall of the current year may be inadequate to flush all the rivers and tanks, and that the supply of drinking-water, with which the prevalence or absence of fever is so intimately connected, may again prove deficient. District officers should attend to this during their ensuing cold-weather tours, and do what they can to induce the people to help themselves by setting aside tanks for drinking purposes.

In spite of the partial failure of the crops in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Pubna, the material condition of the people of these districts was fairly good. In the parts affected by drought, there was some pinching, which the Collector of Pubna thinks may continue some time longer; but generally speaking there has been no loss of comfort where there has been no advance. Labourers were scarce, and there was no interruption in the ordinary course of life. The section of the community most affected by the scantiness of the crops seem to have been the zemindars, who found a difficulty in realizing their rents from ryots, who held over their stocks until apprehension of scarcity had passed away. In Rajshahye and Bogra the condition of the people was much less satisfactory, and here no doubt there was considerable pressure during the latter half of the year. In Darjeeling and Julpigoree the people were on the whole well off, though exception should perhaps be made in the case of certain classes in the Dooars, whose condition will receive attention. Owing to the deficient harvests, the prices of food in all the districts were higher than in the preceding year, but they never approached anything like scarcity rates. The dear prices, too, seem to have had but slight effect on the wages of labour, no doubt owing to the transient character of the pressure. Where people ridiculed the idea of going to the railway works for employment, but wished it to be brought to their doors, it cannot be said that the pressure was great. In parts of Bogra, however, the supply of labour increased so much that wages fell. This result, too, was only temporary. With improved prospects, normal conditions were re-established. There was no emigration to speak of from the Division, but immigration of labourers from the western districts took place, though to a less extent than usual, owing to the partial failure of the crops and the scarcity of agricultural labour. This influx of labourers is temporary, the immigrants returning to their own districts at the beginning of the hot weather or rains. An attempt is to be made to settle some 2,000 families,

who appear willing to remain, on the Wards' estates in the Dinagepore district. A large concourse of people, estimated at 100,000, attended the Nekmurd fair at which good order and successful sanitary measures were preserved. The figures in the margin, furnished by the district officer, give the usual information regarding this fair. Miscellaneous articles, to the value of Rs. 1,37,258, are also said

to have been sold, but all the figures seem to be no more than guess work.

6. *Manufactures and Trade.*—The remarks which the Lieutenant-Governor has made on this section of the Patna divisional report apply also to that under review. The information supplied by Lord Ulick Browne, though valuable and interesting in itself, is much too detailed for such a report as this; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it may be found possible in future reports to make it more comprehensive. As reported in previous years, the great industry

DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS SOLD.	Number sold.		Total prices realized.		Average prices per head.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Elephants ...	147	160	1,47,000	1,50,000	1,000	1,000
Camels ...	2,17	112	9,350	5,100	50	50
Oxen and cows ...	8,161	16,000	1,71,700	2,37,100	19	20
Buffaloes ...	425	348	7,220	3,400	18	10
Horses ...	3	5	300	500	100	100
Ponies (large) ...	20	17	1,660	860	80	50
Ponies (small) ...	1,184	1,117	20,070	22,140	23	21
Sheep ...	423	872	4,525	7,440	10	80

of the people of the Rajshahye Division is agriculture, and manufactures are few. The most important are jute, cotton cloth, tea, molasses, indigo, and silk. Indigo and silk seem declining industries. A large quantity of jute and cotton cloth is made both for home use and for export. It is interesting to learn that, notwithstanding the competition of English piece-goods, a revival has taken place in the cotton cloth manufactures of Pubna. The Pubna *dhubies* are much valued, fetching as much as Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per pair, and find a ready market in other districts. Molasses is largely made in, and exported from, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Rajshahye. The following table compares the extent and results of tea manufacture during 1883 with the results of the two preceding years:—

Districts.	Number of gardens.			AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN ACRES.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre from mature plants.		
				Mature plants.			Immature plants.								
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Jalpigoree ...	53	60	63	3,082	4,670	5,091	3,071	3,808	3,129	1,027,117	1,965,801	1,983,124	278	300	325
Darjeeling ...	154	165	169	25,106	26,718	26,893	5,410	5,834	6,925	6,696,446	6,080,283	7,028,825	363	368	328
Total ...	307	325	323	28,787	31,300	33,083	8,481	9,453	9,954	7,623,861	9,846,991	9,011,940	314·8	318·5	300·5

Besides the preceding important manufactures, there are the usual handicrafts, regarding which, however, no special information is given in the report under review. The report reproduces figures and statements from the district reports, which purport to show the principal articles of export, and to some extent the value of imports into each district during the year. The statements are very defective, and it is impossible to say how far the figures are correct, or how far they furnish an indication of the comparative prosperity of each district. The Commissioner has apparently not seen his way to turning these statements to any account, and the reproduction in his report of such an unverified mass of figures scarcely serves any useful purpose. From this section of Lord Ulick Browne's report the Lieutenant-Governor can form no idea as to the extent of the trade of the division during the year. All he can gather from a comparison of this with previous reports is that the staples of trade did not vary from preceding years. But the repetition year after year that certain districts export certain commodities and import others conveys no valuable information. What the Government wants to know, and what it trusts in the future to receive, is not a record of undigested statistics with the disconnected comments of district officers upon them, but the Commissioner's own appreciation of the volume of trade, its ebb and flow, under main heads for his division.

7. *State of Public Feeling.*—The Commissioner quotes at length from the reports of his district officers on this subject. The gist of what they say is that, except among the few educated people, there is nothing like public opinion. There was no enthusiasm for local self-government. The Tenancy Bill excites some interest among zemindars; the ryots only know that something is being done, and only hope that what Government is doing will prove for their benefit. The topics which excited most interest were the condition of the crops and the Calcutta Exhibition. The latter did really seem to make an impression on the better classes; but the impression did not extend to the mass of the people or to the artizans, whom it was particularly desired to interest and attract. Possibly, if the Exhibition had lasted longer, the effect produced would have been wider. On the whole, the following is Lord Ulick Browne's summing up on this question:—

As I have on former occasions remarked, there is no such thing as public opinion among the mass of the people, who care nothing for what is outside of such village questions as good or bad crops, marriages, and so forth.

As regards other classes, I concur in much of what is said by the district officers. There was a flush in the pan about local self-government among the educated Baboos, but no other class desired or desire it. The Baboos, who take their opinion from the native newspapers, were in favour of the Ilbert Bill, but that is all over now. The zemindars are naturally anxious about the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and their general feeling towards Government has, I think, been affected by it. They think, above all, that it is quite uncalled for, and therefore unjustifiable. I believe there is no general feeling about the license-tax.

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There was a satisfactory excitement at the Exhibition, and it is to be regretted that it did not extend to well-to-do jotedars and such like.

It is satisfactory to note the general opinion that, though not much concerned with outside politics, the mass of the people are law-abiding and loyal.

8. There are two weekly vernacular papers and one English—the *Hindu Ranjika* and the *Dik Prokash* and the *Darjeeling News*—published in the division. The Scotch Mission also distribute a monthly sheet. The Commissioner says that the tone of all these newspapers is respectable: they seem to have little influence or circulation, the reading public preferring the more stimulating publications of the Calcutta vernacular and Anglo-Native press.

9. *Police and Crime.*—The following statement shows the condition of the division as regards police and crime during the year under review:—

DISTRICTS.	CASES REPORTED.		PERCENTAGE OF FALSE CASES.		TRUE CASES.		True crime to population ratio in 1883.	Number of persons tried in 1883.	Number of persons convicted in 1883.	Percentage of true cases convicted, exclusive of cases not inquired into in 1883.	Percentage of persons convicted in 1883.	REMARKS.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dinapore	1,805	2,240	6·8	6·1	1,748	2,038	1 case to 763	1,829	1,047	56·0	57·3		
Rajshahiye	2,217	2,038	5·2	5·6	2,190	1,918	1 case to 687	1,728	974	58·3	56·3		
Purna	1,042	1,490	10·6	11·0	1,378	1,216	1 case to 1,094	1,643	811	56·0	49·3		
Bogra	1,704	1,300	2·9	2·9	1,185	1,283	1 case to 290	1,408	865	46·7	37·8		
Rungpore	1,891	1,003	12·6	7·8	1,615	1,060	1 case to 1,837	1,634	788	32·6	37·5		
Jalpore	1,036	1,102	5·3	5·3	996	1,043	1 case to 667	1,157	707	55·2	51·1		
Darjeeling	2,026	2,653	1·8	1·7	1,948	2,019	1 case to 70	1,006	1,073	71·1	59·6		
Total	11,681	11,729	6·6	6·6	10,314	11,040	1 case to 700	11,194	6,946	48·7	51·1		

The results show a trifling increase of true crime; but, on the whole, the condition of the division regarding crime remained stationary. Non-cognizable crime increased from 7,729 to 8,804. The Commissioner does not notice this increase, but, as in the case of other divisions, it was no doubt due to the change in the law, whereby petty offences against the person are no longer cognizable by the police. The Commissioner, commenting on the criminal administration of his division during the year, observes that "the conduct and working of the police has been average, and there is nothing special to remark on." In this observation the Lieutenant-Governor concurs.

10. *Civil Justice.*—The following statement shows the character and extent of the civil litigation during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	SUITS FOR MONEY AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY.				SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.				TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.				
	Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Dinapore	5,304	5,128	4,94,621	3,26,930	2,686	2,902	1,61,919	1,61,501	968	130	96,023	80,324	
Rajshahiye	2,706	2,674	3,35,417	2,74,616	1,566	1,074	1,20,926	1,07,251	160	207	2,40,230	8,86,281	
Purna	6,470	4,499	4,13,817	4,22,584	1,793	1,904	1,35,973	1,41,247	605	644	5,94,709	1,72,380	
Bogra	2,051	2,315	1,64,050	1,96,600	913	460	55,994	60,120	132	107	17,887	11,913	
Rungpore	6,720	5,156	6,25,313	8,42,321	4,625	4,075	1,34,101	2,05,467	904	781	1,56,381	8,40,738	
Jalpore	1,613	1,567	1,66,452	1,69,943	2,026	1,426	1,40,123	1,48,124	163	92	51,748	22,037	
Darjeeling	1,537	1,671	1,40,456	1,65,200	52	62	... ^a	9	6	4,201	24,813		
Total	25,926	25,984	25,87,480	24,15,293	14,867	15,110	9,26,584	9,27,707	2,351	1,977	11,96,702	14,64,888	
Increase	1,909	25,708	412	1,01,181	2,61,854	
Decrease	367	

* Rent-suits are tried by revenue officers in this district.

On these statistics the Commissioner makes the following remarks:—

The increase in the number and value of rent-suits in Dinapore is attributed to the partial failure of crops, owing to which the ryots were unable to pay their dues. The decrease in the number of suits for money and moveable property and title and other suits is trifling, though the decrease in their value is great. This is owing to the fact that certain suits of higher value were instituted in 1882-83. The decrease in the number and value of suits for money and moveable property in Rajshahiye is small. The increase in the number of rent-suits is accounted for by the fact that Messrs. Robert Watson & Co. instituted 500 rent-suits against their Meercha Dearsa tenants, and that in their value is said

to be chiefly due to the large number of suits instituted by zemindars against their putniders and intermediate tenants, who failed to pay rents in 1882. The marked increase in the value of title and other suits is due to the institution of one suit for Rs. 7,28,988. The increase in the suits for money and moveables in Pubna is casual, and calls for no remark. The increase in the suits under the rent law is partly due to disputes arising between ryots and zemindars who purchased lands forming the estate of Azim Chowdry, and to a certain extent to the partial failure of crops, as in Dinagepore and Rajshahye. Title and other suits show a small decrease in number, but a marked fall in value which is due to the fact that heavy suits were instituted in 1882 relating to Azim Chowdry's property. The District Officer of Bogra has been "unable to furnish any remarks on the subject of the civil litigation of this district, as neither the Judge nor the Munsif was furnished" him "with any on the subject." The figures for 1882 against Rungpore, relating to suits for money and moveable property and title and other suits now furnished by the District Officer, are correct.

11. *Land Revenue; Relations of Landlord and Tenants.*—The total land revenue demand of the Division for the year was Rs. 51,00,894 from 5,437 estates. The total collections amounted to Rs. 49,26,191, and Rs. 20,399 were remitted. The collections were, therefore, 96½ per cent. on the demand, while a balance of about 1½ lakhs of rupees remained outstanding at the year's close. The balances are heaviest in Bogra and Julpigoree from ryots on Government estates who have not been pressed for payment. The road and public works cess collections show an improvement on last year. On the whole, the public demands have been satisfactorily recovered, while leniency seems to have been shown where necessary. The land registration work has been virtually completed in this Division. The number of sales for arrears of revenue and of certificates issued for recovery of public demands shows a considerable and satisfactory decrease. The Commissioner's remarks regarding the relations between landlord and tenant are quoted *in extenso*:

There is nothing particular to note under this head as regards any of the districts of the Division except Pubna. The relations between landlords and tenants in other districts were satisfactory on the whole, there being no serious quarrels between them. I take the following from Mr. Farrer's report, who had long experience of the Serajunge sub-division:

"In the relations that subsist between zemindars and their ryots in this sub-division, there is, as I have always reported, very considerable tension. On the one hand the zemindars as a class have little or no consideration for the welfare of their tenantry. Their object is to realize all they can, and to their demands must be added those of their amilah, who, being underpaid by their employers, are obliged to eke out a living by extorting all they can from the ryots. On the part of both zemindars and their servants there is an extraordinary want of both statistical and practical knowledge in all matters relating to agriculture and the management of land. Few of them can give any information as regards the actual outturn of one bigha of land, or as regards the quantity of seed that should be sown, and fewer still have any knowledge as to how the land should be prepared, or what circumstances are favourable for sowing any particular crop. As regards the cost of production, they are equally ignorant. This ignorance on the part of the zemindars and their servants is, I believe, to some extent the cause of the great want of sympathy between them and the ryots, for a want of sympathy there undoubtedly is. In many cases this becomes further developed into real antipathy, and dissensions then ensue. The peasants are quite intelligent and observant enough to know that the zemindars are wanting in sympathy with their struggles, and they are thus led in many cases to combine together when harassed for the purpose of protecting their interests."

I have nothing to record on the subject on this occasion.

12. *Excise; License Tax; Stamps; Monetary Arrangements.*—The total amount of excise revenue, excluding the cost price of opium, was Rs. 6,46,325, against Rs. 6,04,211 in the preceding year. "There has been," the Commissioner says, "increase in Pubna, Bogra, Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling, and decrease in Dinagepore and Rajshahye, giving a net increase of Rs. 42,114. This increase was chiefly due to enhanced receipts from licenses under the auction system. The causes of the large increase in Darjeeling are the same as last year, namely, the opening up of the district by the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, the consequent increase in the number of residents and visitors, the general prosperity of the people of the district, and the checking of illicit distillation and importation of spirits. The decrease in Dinagepore was almost entirely under the head of ganja, and was due to diminished receipts from both license fees and duty; and in Rajshahye under country spirits and ganja, attributable to short crops affecting the circumstances of the lower classes, who are the principal consumers."

The incidence of the excise revenue in the division is 1 anna 3½ pie per head of the population.

13. The license tax was assessed on 9,356 persons against 8,685 persons in the preceding year, the amount assessed being Rs. 1,55,540 against Rs. 1,48,785 in the preceding year. The collections in the year under review were Rs. 1,51,810, the cost of collection, assessment, &c., being Rs. 10,202. These figures indicate that, whatever classes suffered from the partial failure of the crops, the trading classes flourished. The fluctuations in the stamp revenue in the year under report were not noteworthy. The total revenue was Rs. 10,49,773 against Rs. 10,31,544 in the preceding year.

The receipts and issues of currency notes decreased in Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Julpigoror, and increased in Pubna, Bogra and Darjeeling. On the whole there has been a falling off, which is ascribed to exceptional causes, and in the case of Dinagepore to the competition of local capitalists who pay in cash with Calcutta mahajuns who buy rice and pay in currency notes. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied with the explanation. Possibly the money-order statistics might furnish a clue to the decrease, but the Report does not give such statistics. Here, as elsewhere, the stock-note system is unpopular, and the district Savings Banks show a slight decline in the number of depositors and amount deposited.

14. *Railways: Communications.*—The following remarks are extracted from the Commissioner's report :—

The Collector of Dinagepore writes:—

"The Northern Bengal State Railway continues to serve a great need to the district in opening out its resources, and the construction of the several feeder-roads, both by the Road Cess Committee and the Public Works Department, has added greatly to the development of the traffic of the line. The strong competition which the line is yet suffering from the traffic by the river Atrai, which is still extensively used by the traders as a cheap mode of transit for their goods, has retarded its development to a great extent; but when the system of feeder-roads from the Atrai to the Northern Bengal State Railway shall have been completed, it is very much hoped that all the traffic will find its way to the railway. The Behar-Assam Railway, now under construction, promises a great future for the district after its completion. The traffic in rice that goes down the Turnabhaba *en route* to the North-Western Provinces, it is expected, will be diverted to this line of railway, and the want under which this district suffers for the supply of such food-grains from the North-Western Provinces, as wheat, grain, and pulses of all sorts, will be removed with the opening of this line. The Northern Bengal State Railway and the Behar-Assam Railway, when finished, will open out a very rich part of the district where jute is very extensively grown and gunny largely manufactured." The statistics of the principal commodities carried by the Northern Bengal State Railway and the Kawneah and Dharla Tramway have already been given under the head of "Trade and Commerce."

The total receipts of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway rose from Rs. 3,76,845 in 1882-83 to Rs. 4,04,900 in 1883-84. The Deputy Commissioner reports that trifling railway accidents are of frequent occurrence. Axles break, petty collisions with carts and cattle occur, and the brake fails to act. There have, however, been no serious accidents. The only fatal cases were due to the persons injured having been drunk.

The information given regarding district roads is on the whole satisfactory. The Committees seem to have utilized to the best advantage the funds at their disposal. In Dinagepore and Rungpore the roads are said to be in fair order. The road from Bealeah to Nattore was cared for, and the road from Pubna to Sara is approaching completion. In Bogra and Serajgunge the establishment of good roads is a difficulty owing to the largeness of the outlay that is required to make and bridge roads in such low-lying tracts, but owing to the good water communication people suffer less inconvenience from bad roads in the rains than in the dry weather. The silting up of the stream connecting Serajgunge with the Jamoona is a serious matter, and a scheme for its improvement is under consideration.

15. *Education.*—The number of schools of all classes in the Division is stated to be 3,788, and of pupils attending them 96,773. This is an increase of 1,031 schools and 20,217 pupils over the preceding year. The increase is chiefly in primary education, and is more marked in the Pubna district than elsewhere. Indeed, so marked is it in Pubna, where 606 day and 235 night primary schools attended by 20,668 pupils are shown in 1883 against 273 schools with 8,082 pupils in the preceding year, that the Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad had some explanation been given of such a remarkable advance. As it is, the figures must be regarded as doubtful. There were 4,087 girls at school during the year against 1,937 in the preceding year, and

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1875

this, too, is a very sudden and large advance. The figures in this section of the Commissioner's Report will be brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction. If on verification they prove correct, they show a very satisfactory state of things, because of the promise of progress which they hold out. The statistics regarding high education will be better considered when the report of the Director of Public Instruction comes under review.

16. *Dispensaries; Committees.*—There were 38 dispensaries maintained in the Division during the year, which afforded medical relief to 2,031 in-door and 122,318 out-door patients. Except in the case of the Bogra dispensaries, of which he speaks favourably, the Commissioner makes no observations regarding the general administration or usefulness of these institutions. But the Lieutenant-Governor gathers that they are generally useful, although those in the Julpigoree district did not please the Deputy Commissioner. In like manner the Commissioner abstains from expressing an opinion on the usefulness of the Committees, but it is understood that, on the whole, they worked well, and appear to have taken an interest in the business they had to transact.

17. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—The Commissioner makes the following remarks under this head :—

In Dinagepore such of the zemindars as are non-resident have little sympathy for their tenants, but all are reported to be loyal and willing to help officials when they can. Koomar Ginija Nath Roy, adopted son of Maharani Shammonini of Dinnagepore, made a handsome gift for a drainage scheme to commemorate the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and improve the drainage of the town where the Koomar lives.

The conduct of the zemindars of Rajshahye has generally been satisfactory. Mr. Rud-dock says: "Last year I mentioned how much was being done for his tenants by Rajah Promotho Nath Roy of Dighaputtea. This year I regret to have to announce his death suddenly in December last, and I have no hesitation in saying his death is one of the greatest losses the district could have sustained." In this I concur. The disputes between the Pootnah zemindars and Messrs. Robert Watson and Co. have been kept well in check by the executive. There have been a few other slight disputes, but none of them call for special mention, and there has been no important breach of the peace, except an affray between some ryots of the Pootnah 5-anus proprietors and some ryots of Nepaldighi, in which a man was killed. Many of the zemindars excavated or re-excavated tanks on account of the great scarcity of water in the district during the year. Among these Rani Monmohini Debya of Pootnah is specially mentioned.

The zemindars of Pubna are said to be "wanting in intelligence and public spirit." Mr. Glazier writes:—"Land is much sub-divided, and sharers are always quarrelling among themselves. The time of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sonajunge has been a good deal taken up with composing differences with fellow zemindars, or between them and their ryots."

Baboo Gobind Nath Shah Chowdhry has presented the girls' school at Pubna with a substantial and neat masonry building. As a contrast to this public spirit, Mr. Glazier mentions that Rao Jogendro Narayan Roy, the zemindar on whose land Pubna is mostly built, has threatened a suit for the value of some land taken for the Judge's Court building from some land to which his claim is doubtful, and for an amount equal to ten times the whole value of the land.

The conduct of zemindars in Bogra was on the whole good, but the Collector says they do not appear to have taken any intelligent interest in the improvement of their estates, or in the welfare of the ryots.

In Rungpore the zemindars are for the most part quiet and law-abiding. Some of the patta zemindars of the Nilphamari sub-division are said to have feuds with their ryots on the subject of rent, but the zemindars of position are reported to manage their property very quietly and well.

Except the Reikot of Bykumpore, there are no resident zemindars of any importance in Julpigoree, and there was nothing in the conduct of any zemindar to call for special remark.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling reports:—"The outbreak of cholera in 1883 supplied yet one more occasion for the liberality and personal efforts of planters on behalf of their coolies. Medicines were freely supplied on all gardens affected, and managers themselves ministered to the sick, as they have before in the history of Darjeeling."

Character of Officers.—The Commissioner's remarks on this head will be considered in the Appointment Department. The officers most favourably noticed are Messrs. Wace and Farrer among covenanted, and Baboos Hari Mohun Chundra and Tarun Chunder Sircar among uncovenanted officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSION.

THE following papers are published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2889T—F, dated Darjeeling, the 18th October 1884.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

IN forwarding to the Board, for an expression of their own opinion and of the opinions of any local officers whom they may wish to consult, the accompanying copy of the Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the system of excise on country spirits, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to communicate at once an expression of his views upon certain principal points which should be determined before the arrangements for the ensuing settlements are undertaken.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the conclusions of the Commission that, though a great deal of the increase which has taken place in the consumption of spirit is due to the operation of social, moral and religious changes among the people and to the increase in the purchasing power of the consuming classes, drinking has also been much encouraged by the cheapening of liquor and the facilities which have been afforded by existing arrangements for procuring it. These facts are forcibly brought out in the IXth Chapter of the Commission's Report, which shows that the preventible causes of increase have resulted, not from any inherent defect in the outstill system as applicable to the province at large, but from errors in administration which can be corrected; and it would be the duty of Government, at any risk to the revenue, to take immediate measures to remove them. The Commission have shown ample grounds for their opinion that the central distillery system is unsuited to rural tracts, and to all but some clearly defined urban tracts, in Bengal. They have shown that, during the prevalence of this system, there was illicit distillation outside, and fraud and peculation inside the sudder distilleries; and that, while there was thus much demoralization among those concerned in the liquor traffic and those employed to supervise them, innocent persons suffered grievous hardship and annoyance at the hands of the preventive establishment. The Commission estimate the loss of revenue in 1875-76 from spirit fraudulently passed out of central distilleries—apart from the loss from spirit illicitly manufactured outside,—at certainly not less than 7½ lakhs of rupees. They justly remark that no civilised Government can allow illicit practices of this kind to prevail without an effort to check them, that any system of excise which involves great direct incentives to such practices must be accompanied by a strong force for the purpose of directly preventing and detecting them, and that such force must almost necessarily in India be a source of wrong, oppression and extortion to innocent persons as well as to offenders against the excise laws. For the province at large therefore the Commission recommend the maintenance of the outstill system, with modifications referred to below; and the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in this view.

3. Where, however, there is a large drinking population in a comparatively small and well defined area, and where there is a reasonable probability of an effective supervision by a supervising agency which can itself be supervised, the Commission recommend the re-establishment of central distilleries. They find that these conditions are only satisfied in the cities of Patna, Gya, Arrah, Chupra, Bettiah, Mozuferpore, Durbhunga, Monghyr with Jamalpore, Bhagulpore, Moorshedabad with Berhampore, Burdwan and Dacca. It is quite clear that in many of these towns the outstill system has been a failure from every point of view. Some of them have shown a positive decrease in revenue, while the rest have shown an increase which is proportionately far below the increase obtained in rural tracts. From a very interesting statement prepared by the Commission it appears that, while the revenue in the three years ending 1878, under the central distillery system, as compared with the revenue in the three

years ending 1883, under the outstill system, only gives an increase from Rs. 20,50,804 to Rs. 22,79,792 in urban tracts, it gives an increase from Rs. 14,23,103 to Rs. 37,79,881 in rural tracts; while the revenue in Calcutta, inclusive of Suburbs and Howrah, under the central distillery system, shows an increase in the same period from Rs. 20,44,308 to Rs. 27,42,200. In Patna city the revenue fell from Rs. 6,44,154 to Rs. 5,99,342; in the rural portions of the district it rose from Rs. 2,44,402 to Rs. 7,53,603. In Monohyr city it fell from Rs. 1,51,614 to Rs. 137,844: outside the city it rose from Rs. 1,65,831 to Rs. 4,55,522. In the town of Bhagulpore it only rose from Rs. 1,22,514 to Rs. 1,52,530, while it rose in rural Bhagulpore from Rs. 1,26,433 to Rs. 4,08,818. Most serious of all, however, is the fact that it is from these places that the loudest complaints regarding the increase of drunkenness have been received. The Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation in approving the proposal that the central distillery system should be introduced into the towns above enumerated.

4. As regards other towns, the Commission consider that the balance of advisability is in favour of the maintenance of the outstill system, subject to modifications to be presently referred to. They are of opinion that in these places the evils of monopoly can be guarded against, while it would not be possible to secure the agency required to guard against the dangers and evils inherent in the central distillery system. They propose, however, that manufacture should not be permitted within the limits of the towns; but that a site should be acquired and enclosed for the manufacture of spirit outside the inhabited part of each town of this kind, and that no still should be allowed to work except in this enclosure. Such a system as this is already in force in Dacca and Jeasore, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that there are manifest advantages attaching to it.

5. In regard to all shops referred to in the last two paragraphs, the Commission propose that the Collector should notify to the Municipal Commissioners the sites selected by him; that should the Commissioners object to any, the Collector should carefully consider their objections; and if he should not agree with them, should refer the matter to the Commissioner of the division for decision, pending which he should not allow the proposed shops to be opened on the sites objected to. This policy has Mr. Rivers Thompson's complete approval, and he would be glad to see the system of consulting local bodies extended hereafter, if the measures for the establishment of Local Boards and Union Committees are successfully developed.

6. The proposals of the Commission for the limitation of the aggregate capacity of the outstills in each district and of the aggregate capacity of the fermenting vessels used in each outstill, the fixing of rates of duty for each district, the regulation of the number of stills, the selection of sites, and the establishment of a system of standard metal stills, registered and stamped, when the capacity exceeds ten seers, are generally approved. The Lieutenant-Governor also considers that on the whole the suggestion that the Board should fix, for each district, a minimum price at which a bottle of distilled liquor may be sold, is likely to be productive of good, especially in Behar. The great object should be, while employing to the utmost the advantages of the outstill system in regard to the suppression of illicit distillation, so to administer it that the quantity made available for consumption may be limited and that the price may be affected by the levy of revenue upon it. These measures if rigidly enforced may possibly involve some loss of revenue, but as was stated in the Resolution appointing the Commission, no considerations of revenue can be allowed to outweigh the paramount duty of Government to prevent the spread of intemperance, so far as it may be possible to do so.

7. The scheme of establishments submitted by the Commission will require the careful consideration of the Board. The Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the Board to sanction provisionally the entertainment of such establishments as they may consider essential to the initiation of the reforms proposed, pending the submission of their detailed report on the recommendations of the Commission.

8. The importance of the suggestions regarding the improvement of country spirit will not be overlooked, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will make arrangements with the Chemical Examiner to continue

the experiments made by Dr. Warden, and will endeavour to test the apparatus mentioned in paragraph 71 of the Commission's report.

9. In regard to ganja a separate communication will be addressed to the Board.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Board will, besides con-

• British Indian Association, Calcutta.
Indian Association, Calcutta.
National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta.
Mahomedian Literary Society.
Suburban Rate-payers' Association.
Jesore Indian Association.
Moornahidah Association.
Barangar Rate-payers' Association.
Burdwana Association.
Desterpura People's Association.
Babu Sardarul Salha.
Seebhore Rate-payers' Association.
Rajshahi Association.
Bogra People's Association.
Dacca People's Association.

East Bengal Landholders' Association.
Purordipore People's Association.
Mymensingh Branch Indian Association.
Mymensingh Landholders' Association.
Burival People's Association.
Islam Association, Chittagong.
Chittagong Association.
Bar Association, Noakhali.
Tinopara People's Association.
Bohar Landholders' Association, Patna.
Indigo-planters' Association, Mozuferpore
and Chuimpurun.
Bhagulpore Landholders' Association.
Orissa People's Association.
Balasore National Committee.

sulting selected local officers, invite the opinion of the bodies referred to in the accompanying list* upon the general subject matter of this valuable and interesting report.

No. 2890T—F, dated Darjeeling, the 18th October 1884.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
T.—J. WARE EDGAR, Esq., C.S.I., Late President, Excise Commission.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 10th ultimo, submitting the Report of the Commission appointed in Government Resolution, dated 4th December 1883, to enquire into various questions connected with the excise of country spirit.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused this able and comprehensive report with great interest, and he desires me to communicate to you, and to the

* Baboo Krishna Behari Sen.
H. R. Reilly, Esq.
Baboo Obhoy Chunder Das.

other Members of the Commission,* his cordial thanks for the admirable manner in which the duty committed to them has been discharged. The report

will be finally reviewed by Government, when the opinions of the local officers and of various public bodies have been obtained and considered by the Board of Revenue. Meanwhile, the Lieutenant-Governor has been able to accept many of the principles and suggestions set forth by the Commission, and he has communicated his views on these points to the Board of Revenue in order that the more salient reforms proposed may be adopted in the settlements for the year 1884-85. A copy of my letter No. 2889T—F of this date, to the Board, is forwarded for the information of the Members of the Commission.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the testimony borne by you to the zeal and ability with which Baboo Obhoy Chunder Das has acquitted himself in his capacity of Secretary to the Commission.

ERRATUM.

The 21st October 1884.—In the Government Resolution, dated 10th October 1884, on the Board's Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1883-84, published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, pages 1753 to 1761—

For the word "decrease" in the ninth line of paragraph 8, read "decrease."

For the words "rainfall and the consequent" in lines 7 and 8 of paragraph 5, read "rainfall. There was consequently a."

For "by 20 per cent." in line 10 of paragraph 7, read "to 20 per cent. of the gross produce."

For the word "merits" in line 2 of paragraph 20, read "merit."

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES
INTO WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED
FOR EACH WARD UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

Darjeeling, the 19th October 1884.

In continuation of the notification dated the 13th October 1884, published at pages 1763 to 1773 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act:—

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Burdwan	Dainhat	3	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Dainhat and Bhowsing chur lands; on the south by Paikpara, Nashipara, and Madhabpore; on the east by Kutipara; and on the west by Dainhat sudder road.</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Dainhat and Pataihat chur lands; on the south by Gope Khanji; on the east by Dainhat sudder road; and on the west by Dewanganj sudder road and Bijoynagore road.</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Pataihat chur lands; on the south by Gopi Khanje and Kajirpara; on the east by Dewanganj sudder road and Bijoynagore road; and on the west by Bera.</p>	3
Ditto	Culna	3	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the khal that passes eastwards from the Labhunge Bheel by the north of the Indigo factory, and the khal that passes from the Kadar Bheel to the Bhagirathee river, and the Bhagirathee river; on the east by the Ferry Ghat road, Mission School road, and the lane that passes by the east side of Culna Rajbarree; on the south by the road that passes by the south of the Culna Rajbarree, Baboor Bagan road, Garoredanga road, Municipal Office road, Dangapara road, the last portion of the Lakshanpara road, and Kutcherry road; and on the west by the Panduah road.</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by part of Lakshanpara road, Dangapara road, Municipal Office road, Garoredanga road, Baboor Bagan road, the lane that passes by the south of the Culna Rajbarree, part of Mission School road, Ferry Ghat road, and the Bhagirathee river; on the east by the Bhagirathee river, the burial-ground, the road that passes by the east of the Mission Hossie and by the west of Dood Bibi's tank, and that portion of the road called Muglis Shahib's Dighi road, passing southward from its junction with the above-mentioned road; on the south by a line drawn between the southern boundaries of the Muglis Shahib's Dighi, Mollahpara, Ayma Lakshanpara, Jhewahara, Barnipara, and the northern boundaries of Arrah Shalpore and the Jheadhara cornfields; and on the west by Punduah road up to the junction of the Lakshanpara road.</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Kutcherry road; on the east by the Punduah road; on the south by a line drawn between the southern boundaries of Modhuban, Amlapukur, Boromitrapara, and the northern boundaries of Sarbamangala, Rameswarpore, Koldanga, Dhormadanga, Mirpore, Rangpara, and Putty Khojhat; and on the west by Puranhat, the lane which passes southwards by the west of the residence of the subdivisional office and the villages of Jalboun and Goara.</p>	3
Ditto	Cutwa	3	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and west by the Ajoy river; on the south by the station road; and on the east by the Bhagirathee river.</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the station road; on the south by Dewanganj road; on the east by the Bhagirathee river; and on the west by Nishantola and Chashapara roads.</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north and south by Dewanganj road; on the east by Chashapara and Nishantola roads; and on the west by the Ajoy river.</p>	2

BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	MUNICIPALITY.	NUMBER OF WARDS.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD.
Burdwan	Raneebunga	2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the villages of Searsole, Rani, and Pareshganj; on the east by the Mongalpur, West Bazaar, Feeder and Bankoora roads; on the south by the villages of Sahebganj and Egarrah; and on the west by the villages of Egarrah and Searsole Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the village of Pareshganj; on the east by the villages of Napur and Bulloobpur; on the south by the Bankoora and Feeder roads; and on the west by the West Bazaar and Mangalpore roads	5
Beerbhoom	Sooree	7	Ward No. I.—West Khottabazar and West Sonatore Ward No. II.—East Khottabazar and East Sonatore Ward No. III.—Chandney Ward No. IV.—Domparah Ward No. V.—Barinparah Ward No. VI.—Sehera, Saddi, and Nurai Ward No. VII.—Anuppur, including Dangalpara and Purana line	3 2 2 1 3 2 1

PATNA DIVISION.

PATNA	PATNA	6	Ward No. I.—Malislami Ward No. II.—Chak Kalan Ward No. III.—Khaja Kalan Ward No. IV.—Alumgunge Ward No. V.—Peerbapore Ward No. VI.—Bankipore	3 3 4 3 3 4
DITTO	BEHAR	4	Ward No. I.—Morarpur Ward No. II.—Chank Handi Ward No. III.—Seris ... Ward No. IV.—Soh	2 2 2 2
DITTO	BARH	4	Ward No. I.—Salempur Ward No. II.—Wal pur Ward No. III.—Talibpur Ward No. IV.—Chondhi	2 2 2 1
SHAHABAD	ARRAH	4	Ward No. I.—Denn's Tank consisting of Mohullah Mohajan Toli No. II.—Bagh Mansha Pande, Majhowna, Gonsgunge, Balbutra, Singhi Khoord, Singhi Kalan Ward No. II.—Cour-house consisting of Mohullah Mohajan Toli, Moholewa, Babubazar, Nowadah, Kurmuntola, Pakri, Moula Bagh, Chandra, Dolputpur Ward No. III.—Market consisting of Mohullah Chowk Musjid, Sitalgunge, Anneth, Sreetola, Bahiro, Ahmadnugger Ward No. IV.—Aboorpool consisting of Mohullah Aboorpool, Rowzah, Nazirgunge, Moti Tola, Ahirpoorwa, Ibrahimnagar, Ragh Tola, Dhamipura, Mahomed Zamanugger, Dhurahira, Chhajungunge, Bhalashipoor, Meera Chuck, Begumpore, Sheik- serai, Barodcaria, Bhekhla Chuck	3 3 3 3
DITTO	BUXAR	3	Ward No. I.—Chowk consisting of Mohullah Bari Tola, Durzi Tola, Turda Toli, Mohulla Line, Amla Toli, Gora Bariek, Kotwali, Chobutra, Thatchri Bazar, Chowk and Gola Bazar Ward No. II.—Serai consisting of mohullah Serai, Mollah Toli, Dinadh Toli, Kasai Toli, Khalai Mohullah, Schifiputti, Ahir- purwa and Sarmapur	3 3
DITTO	DOOMRAON	2	Ward No. III.—Naibazar, consisting of Mohullah Koerpurwa, Naiji Bazar, Guibadhurganj, Railway Station and Charitar Ban	2
DITTO	SASSERAM	6	Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar, consisting of Mohullahs Lalgunge thanna, Langtoo Mohadoo, Thatchri Bazar, Towari Toli and Gowad Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, consisting of Mohullahs Laintoli, Lohar Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Bazar, Sabudmurd, Taribazar and Choturshalgunge Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Serai Korun, Serai Dukhit, Korun Serai, Shaburut, Shaikpura, Kolergunge Mandai, and Keshwar Khan. Ward No. II.—Mohullah Chowk Handi, Khitanganj, Nuranganj, Zakiahid, Sutaimangunj and East Serai Ward No. III.—Mohullah Shahbaganj, Alumganj, Daleganj, Kela, and Madardarwaza Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Mobarukgunge, Kalinbaf Tola, Bazar Janu, Safullagunge and Kazipura Ward No. V.—Mohullah Lukhnoo Serai, Paithan Toli, Bharthigunge, Mooschi Toli and Laskarigunge Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Kotha Toli, Sonar Toli, Mohajun Toli, Sherganj and Chunar Taoky	3 3 3 3 3 2

PATNA DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	NUMBER OF WARDS.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD.
Patna	Jugdihpore ...	5	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Toorha Toli, Panda Toli, Koiri Toli, and Ojhabazar Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Macherhatta, Misirtoli, Mohunt's Mohulla, Bhatka Imli, Moothitola, Chamartoli (west) and Khakuta Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Parohittoin, Akhowry, Bissuntoli, Balapur, Soothati, Thanna and Poorana Tola Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Sudder Bazar, Chowk and Dosadh Tola Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Sudder Bazar (east), Padaruth Pandey's Gallic, Jagas Peepul, Chero Toli, Pathan Toli and Chamar Toli (east)	1 1 1 1 2
Ditto	Bhuboah ...	2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and east by cultivated lands of mouza Bhaboah; on the south by the Kukurnali river, and on the west by the chowk road Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the cultivated lands of mouza Bhaboah; on the west by the Bhagwanpur road; on the south by the Kukurnali river, and on the east by the chowk road	3
Mosufferpore	Mosufferpore ...	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Barhampura and Marripore Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Sarayaganj, Sekanderpore and Nazipore Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Sadpura, Mahomedpore, Kazi Gunipore, Kajipore, Noorulapore, and Mithenpura Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kalyani, Akhara Ghat, and Poorani Bazar Ward No. V.—Mohullah Chandmura Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Nauhauliganj, Kanhauli, Bishoon Dutt and Kanhauli Duh	2 2 2 2 2
Chumpani	Motihari ...	Nil	Nil	8*

* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES INTO WARDS, AND
THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD
UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT III
(B.C.) OF 1884.**

Darjeeling, the 13th October 1884.

UNDER the provisions of section 15, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information:—

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Burdwan	Burdwan	5	Ward I.—Mohullah Khanpoohkher, Soski, Naree, Sodepore, Sadhpore, Doobra, Bajiprotappore, Rasikpur, Bohilapara, Ranigunge, Naskar Dighi, Radhanogore, Protappore, Moorut Mohulla, Beerhatta, Kalibazar, Ichlabad, Hafeesollahber, Nowabdostkaim, Gooroodasipahar, and Bahisarbomongola Ward II.—Mohullah Khanpoohkher, Baboorbag, Khagrageria, Hajipota, Beheratola, Mithapukur, Bhobanithakur, Chowkbandi, Shambasar, Mourmohulla, Peerbahram, Sachaton Gorasahid, Mogultali, Ahirmohul, Pooratun Chowk, Mohajuntali, Borobazar, Moradpore, Paikmarapara, Teimarui, Tiecapara, and Dhabopara Ward III.—Mohullah Kristosagore, Kasirhat, Goda, Korapota, Paharpur, Lacoordi, Bhoqboneswar, Hazidanga, Kajirbar, Kamolnagore, Krishubgunge, Tiecouchat, Rajgunj, Dhokrasahid, Kotahat, Borehat, Chalopota, Chlamola, Radhagunj, Dalpoti Pogiamohol, Dangapara, Atamohol, and Dhabopara Ward IV.—Mohullah Torim Mohulla, Alumgunj, Kastoghora, Roghoonathpore, Matibag, Oligunj, Tijungo, Bowripore, Gowlabatan, Poorbapara, Rampsore, Podarpore, Kamarmahal, Kasarimohul, Tantimohul, Moodimohul, Pathooramohul, Miraspur, Belpukur, Paschimpara, Gooriahata, Labongola, Teliapara, Shankaripara, Tamoclipara, Khorgeswar, and Edilpore Ward V.—Mohullah Niskini Bazar, Parburhata, Sharkripookur, Dhamrai, Golahat, Bhatchala, Songpore, Boro Baldanga, Meamber Juggutber, Khosjeanwarber, Chotonilpore, Boronilpore, Chotobaldanga, Kanninatshai, Boro Benapara, Choto Benapara, Ichlabazar, and Sealdanga	3 3 3 3 3
Bankura	Bankura	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Kotowali, Hoosnabadi and Rajunge Ward No. II.—Mohullah Kaji, Bokhit, Hattolla and Bhokat Ward No. III.—Mohullah Lohar, Lal Bazar, Ghattach and Tanti Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Poddar, Audhorjee, Rampsore, Joga and Nutanchati Ward No. V.—Mohullah Gopinathpore, Patpore, Kankata, Kindudebe and Lokepore Ward No. VI.—Mohullah Scampore, Ilambazar, Begchala, Shimoldanga, Mondingora and Nij Rajigram	2 2 1 1 2 1
Distt.	Bishenpore	4	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the limits of survey mouzahs Kalaberish and Garerban; on the east by the limits of survey mouzahs Anundapur, Harapurhat, Patpore, Shyamsunderpore and Mamurkhal; on the south by the limits of survey mouzah Banachabha; and on the west by paddy-field, Kadakuli, Marnibazar, Hazrapara, Pakaband, Nikuti, Kathurabgau, and Thaeccorpars jungle Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the limits of survey mouzahs Shyamsunderpore, Akhundabari, Paddarbari and Mothura Mohal; on the east by paddy-field, Gossainpara, Sankaribazar and Gurdaraja; on the south by Jamunaband and mohullah Gowalapara, Bakultola, Bahadoorgunge and Pakaband tank; and on the west by the limits of the survey mouzahs Kustara and Churamonipore. Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the paddy-fields of Gopalpore, mohullah Roghunathshire, Biswaspara and Kadakuli; on the east by Shayam Roy's Bazar and Hazrapara; on the south by Jamunaband, Krishnagunge and Gopalgunge; and on the west by Tezpal Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Gowalapara, Aishbazar and Shayam Roy's Bazar; on the east by Shunkuttolla, Kashtolla, Patshayer and Thaeccorpars jungle; on the south by the limits of survey mouzahs Turkishitarainpore and Benachabha; and on the west by the limits of the survey mouzahs Jamunaband Agal	2 2 2 2

BURDWAN DIVISION—continued.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Council members to be elected for each ward.
Midnapore	Midnapore	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kooikota, Toriahparah, Habilipore, Sepoybazar, and Khaporelbazar Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kotibazar, Colonelgolah, Mirbazar, Olingunge, Keranitola, and the Cantonment Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Boro Bazar, Shib Bazar, Manickpore, Bar Manickpore, and Chotobazar Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Nazergunge, Matabpore, Patnabazar, Boxibazar, Mirzabazar, and Miabazar Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Paharipore, Notoonbazar, Ballabhpore, Ber Ballabhpore, and Pathorghatta Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Soojagunj, Sangatbazar, Sabharang, and Bibigunge	2 2 2 2 2 2
Ditto	Tumlook	Nil	Nil	2*
Ditto	Ghatal	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Konnagore, and Kusupota Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Krisnagore, Alamgunge, Argorah, Lukchandrapore, and Rughoonathpore Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Nischintaspore, Gurprotapnagore, Sriram-pore, Sadambati, Joynagore, Basudebpore, Bar Panchanando, and Panchghora Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Gambhirnagore Khar Gambhirnagore, Chauli, Hamchandrapore, Kismut Ramchandrapore, and Singapore	2 2 3 3
Ditto	Khirpai	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Malpara, Manikpore, Jogatpore and Munibazar Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Hatagunge, Mohutabgunge, Sivbazar, Khoalgunge, and Bawaria Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Anandapore, Syamelgunge, Malidanga, Telibazar, and Gangadharpore Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Daya Nayabazar, Maynagria, Gokulgunge, Babupore, and Kosnirja	2 1 2 2
Ditto	Chandorikona	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Govindpore, Boishnarbir, Patharbir, Somaspore, Lochhipore, Bagsharpore, Golokdhampore, Gosainbir, Nischindipore, and Alampore Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Metrasenpore, Gokulnagore, Amdogra, Hammagore, Narharipore, Nayagunge, Radhakrishnnapore, Syamnagore, and Ajodhya Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Roghoonathpore, Khriribazar, Dakhinbazar, Poorcoosutumpore, Gharmasmar, Madhubpore, Gazeepore, and Shamsunderpore Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Barberbir, Mallesoarpore, Bbaerbazar, Begumbaci, Scodibazar, Gosainbazar, Ilambazar, and Boro-bazar Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Bora, Ratunhat, Gopalpore, Gopinathpore, Motarifa, Mundoomala, Chosi Mohal, Nilapat, Lalbasar, and Bansdaha Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Kowargunge, Joyantinore, Ramgunge, Manpore, Dalmadal, Raek Anandapore, and Kalyangunge	1 1 1 1 1 1
Ditto	Ramjibunpore	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Brindabunpore Bazar and Rameswarpore Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Baburampore, Sonabazar, Gokulbasar, and Dayalbazar Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Nayabazar, Horibungspore, Krishnanagore, Monohurpore, and Pandua Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Bonpore, Depur, Amdan, Sirbazar, and Gobindpore	2 2 1 2
Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	6	Ward No. I.—Shahagunge Ward.—Mohullahs Meerkata, Wajidnagore, Gurrib Alum's Bag, Shahgunge, Mulbi Jomtree's Bag, Chatth Tacoor's Bag, Keota, Chuck Armani, Shamsoonderpore, Ballaguri, Bali Road, Kajudinagur, Tewaripara and Poolmalpara Ward No. II.—Hooghly Ward.—Part of Bally Road and Mohullahs Burrarpura, Raybazar, Allipore, Katgorah, Kapasdanga, Sontuly, Barabazar, Moheشتolla, Emambazar, Aimah, and Tantipara Ward No. III.—Babogunge Ward.—Mohullahs Bhootiabazar, Tamlipara, Narayan Roy's Berh, Baboogunge, Protappore, Joraghata, Seojungulla, Kadamtalla, Churghatta, Goaltooley, and Koolochunda Ward No. IV.—Chinsurah Ward.—Mohullahs Barrabnazar, Crooked Gully, Moguitully, Armanitolla, Hossein Gully, Rajbatty, Town-guard, Khorcoobazar, Merberh, Khankeajole, Bourigully, Cassimpore, Chottrgully, Muliekgully, and Dharampore Ward No. V.—Kamarpara Ward.—Mohullahs Cantonment, Chau-matta, Fatusgully, Balaram Gully, Banerjee Gully, Roy's Berh, Sundersurtolla, Choube Gully, Thaeoor Gully, Kamarpara, Parbutty Gully, Dutta Gully, De Gully, Panchnora Gully, Moosee Gully, Talafuttuck, Mookerjee Gully, Kamar Gully, and Madhab Gully	2 2 2 2 2 2

* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected forwards, but for the whole town.

BURDWAN DIVISION—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	NUMBER OF WARDS.	BOUNDARIES OR EXTENT OF EACH WARD.	NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH MUNICIPALITY.
Hooghly—contd.	Hooghly and Chinsurah.		Ward No. VI.—Chandernagore Ward.—Mohullah Kanksali, Koondoo Gully, Kazi Gully, Kristo Gully, Kristo Bos's, Kolerbagan, Khossu Gully, Khirk Gully, Gopta Gully, Gurbati, Gurgoripa, Ghose Gully, Chandernagore, Chattopadhy Gully, Tentoob Gully, Taldanga, Das Gully, Al Gully, Bagdi Gully, Bhooloo Gully, Major Basta, Moochi Gully, Matiafutuck, Roy's Bagan, Sham Gully, Shibolla, Sastolla, Shiboo Gully, Sing Gully, Sonpara, and Haladhar Gully	
Ditto	Serampore	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Serampore Ward No. II.—Mohullah Chattra Ward No. III.—Mohullah Mohesh and Bulluvpore Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Konnugur	4 2 3 3
Ditto	Uttarpara	4	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the Bhadrakali; on the south by the Female School Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Mookerjee Street and Kalipore Road; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the East India Railway ... Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the Female School Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Mookerjee Street and Kalipore Road; on the south by Banerjee Street as far as the river Hooghly, northern portion of Bama Churn Banerjee Street, Talpoorer Street including the footpath on the east bank of Talpoorer from Talpoorer Street to Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, western portion of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, and an imaginary straight line drawn in continuation of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane due west as far as East Indian Railway; on the east by river Hooghly; and on the west by the East India Railway ... Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Banerjee Street as far as the river Hooghly, northern portion of Bama Churn Banerjee's Street, Talpoorer including the footpath on the east bank of Talpoorer from Talpoorer Street to Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, western portion of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane and an imaginary straight line drawn in continuation of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane due west as far as the East Indian Railway; on the south by the Mondul Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Chowkighatta Street, and Bally Khal; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the East India Railway ... Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Mondul Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Chowkighatta Street and Bally Khal; on the south by the Bally Khal; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the Bally Khal and southern portion of Chowkighatta Street ...	2 2 2 2
Ditto	Bansberia	4	Ward No. I.—Mirer Hat and Kamarpura. Bounded on the north by Bansberia; on the east by the river; on the west by Teghoria, Boro Khoguria, Mia Danga and paddy fields; and on the south by the Hooghly Municipality ... Ward No. II.—Bansberia excluding its portion from Sreepore. Bounded on the north by Shreepore Sharak; on the east by the river; on the west by Karimdunga Chack, Bansberia and Bospura; and on the south by Khamarpura ... Ward No. III.—Remaining part of Bansberia, Shibpore and Shashpore. Bounded on the north by Saraswati Khal; on the east by river Hooghly; on the west by Sunkonagore; and on the south by Bansberia Bonick Shar ... Ward No. IV.—The portion of the town on the other side of the Saraswati Khal. Bounded on the north by Banipore and Bandapara; on the east by the river; on the west by Mugra Union, Guj Ghunta and Alikhoja; and on the south by Saraswati Khal ...	1 1 2 2
Ditto	Boidybetty	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Chattra Ward No. II.—Mohullah Serapulhi and Devgunge Ward No. III.—Mohullah Baidynpore and Dirghungo Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Sankerpore and Jungipara	2 2 2 2
Ditto	Bhuddessar	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Bhuddessar and Porambatty Ward No. II.—Mohullah Gyretty, Champdani, Khorta Danga, and Heldartuli ... Ward No. III.—Mohullah Paikpara, Rairpatti and Telinipara Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Kristopati, Paipara and Mancoonda	3 2 2 1
Ditto	Kotrun	2	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Kotrun and Dharsa ... Ward No. II.—Mohullah Bhadrakally and Beer Bhadrakally ...	2 2
Howrah	Bali	3	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the Bally Khal; on the east by the Hooghly river; on the south by Gossainpura Lane and a line crossing the Grand Trunk Road and Pathak Chhat Lane; and on the west by the East India Railway Company's lines ...	6

BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Howrah—contd.	Bali	...	Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Gossainpara Lane and a line crossing the Grand Trunk Road and the Patink Ghat Lane; on the east by the Hooghly river; on the west by the East India Railway Company's line, and on the south by Kamarpara Ghat Lane and Pal Bagan Lane Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Kamarpara Ghat Lane and Pal Bagan Lane; on the east by the Hooghly river; on the west by the East India Railway Company's line; and on the south by the southern limit of the municipality	4
		•		4

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Dinapore	Dinapore	5	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Basoniputti Road; on the south by Hospital Road; on the west by Jail Garden Road; and on the east by Ghagra Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Rumnagar Road; on the south by Basoniputti Road and river Kanchi; on the west by the road from Khan Saheb's house to Rumnagar; and on the east by Mataasgor Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Kanchi river; on the south by the Cemetery; on the east by the Minagor Road; and on the west by Ghagra Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Hospital Road; on the south by Ghagra; on the west by the river Purnabhaba; and on the east by Ghagra Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Rumnagar Ghat; on the south by the road south of Modau Kamar's house; on the west by the river Purnabhaba; and on the east by the Jail Garden Road and on the road from Khan Saheb's house to Rumnagar	3
Rajshahye	Rampore Beau-leah.	7	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Talaimari, Raminagar, Baja Kujish, Ramchandrapore, Segarpura, Shikherchak, Rampore Bazar and Bagichapara Ward No. II.—Mohullah Ghoramarah, Kamarpara, Foodkipara, Sahibgunge and Shahib Bazar Ward No. III.—Mohullah Ganuckpara, Meaparah, Khansamor Chak and Malopurah Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Kadirgunge, Hetomkhan, Shobjiparah, Rambzazar, Belbzarpura, Bhullbgunge and Beauleah Ward No. V.—Mohullah Shorasharpura, Dingapura, Hushingunge, Sikhpura and Jotemohesh Ward No. VI.—Mohullah Seerampore, Kejihatta, and Sepoypara Ward No. VII.—Mohullah Hurgram, Bathiparah, Lukhipore, Bhutapnrah, Ballenpore No. I, Ballenpore No. II, Rajparah, Moheshbathan, Kalupurah, Keshlbpore, Goalparah, Nowabgungo, Benode Gharumisparah, Raiparah, and Kalitollah	4
Ditto	Natore	12	Ward No. I.—Natore Civil Station with Nishanbazar to Kapooriputti Trimohini Ward No. II.—Kapooriaputti Trimohini, Moyadaputi, Sukalputi and Garikhana Ward No. III.—Upper Bazar Ward No. IV.—Lalbag, Lalbazar to Kapooriputti Trimohini Ward No. V.—Chowkirpahar south, including Uchota Taraf Ward No. VI.—Chowkirpahar west, Kuanbariga and Bara Taraf Ward No. VII.—Alatpur Ward No. VIII.—South Bargateha and Mirparah Ward No. IX.—North Bargateha to Railway Station Ward No. X.—Mellikbatti Ward No. XI.—Kuniakhall to river Narud, Kalitollah and Sukul's tank Ward No. XII.—Kandi Bhetna Ward No. J.—Rungpore, containing the two wards Nababgungs and Dhasp	1
Ditto	Rungpore	2	Ward No. II.—Manegunge Ward No. I.—Mohullah Shilbati, Katuar, Suriparah, Teliparah, Misparah and Khatirparah	7
Bogra	Bogra	4	Ward No. II.—Mohullah Bazar Kathail, Bazar Kundagram, Chukzada, Dholaparah, Loshalota, Satrapur, Moonstupara, and Teliparah Ward No. III.—Mohullah Sutrapur, Mattinagar, Chuck Malgas, and Thantauin Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Chelopara, Naroli and Chuck Naroli	3

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Bogra—contd.	Sherepore	3	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north, east and west by the municipal limits, and on the south by the Punyatala and the Munshoobaree Roads Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the Punyatala and the Munshoobaree Roads; on the south by the Tantiparah and the Kochurghat Roads; and on the east and west by the municipal limits Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Tantiparah and the Kochurghat roads; and on the east, west and south by the municipal limits	3 9
Pubna	Pubna	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Parbuttygange, Gopalpur, and the portion of Dilalpur, bounded on the south by Tarini Baboo's Road; on the north by Parbuttygunge; on the west by the Ichamati river; and on the east by Jackson's Road Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Shibrampur, Raghabpur, and the remaining portion of Dilalpur Ward No. III.—Mohullah Salgaria Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Ramchandrapur, Atua, Sadhpurah, Puranakuti, Krishntopur, Govinda, Poilanpur, Radhanagar, and Narainpur	5 3 3
Do.	Serajgunge	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Goila, Dhanbandi and Garka Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Putiabaree, Rohabaree, Moipur, Malappa and Pakuria Ward No. III.—The portion of the town lying south of the Pangasi Road and west of the Dhanbandi river Ward No. IV.—The portion of the town lying north of the Pangasi Road and west of the Dhanbandi river	5 3 3 2
Darjeeling	Kurseong	Nil.		8*

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca	Dacca	7	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Roy Shaheb's Bazar, Jallah and the Narandia Khal; on the east by the Postgola Road and the land east of Sabek Sarafatgunge; on the south by the Booriganga; and on the west by the road from the Bangla Bazar Ghat to Nowabpore bridge vid Dig Bazar Road and road south and west of the Racquet Court Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Roy Shaheb's Bazar, Jallah and the Naya Sarak; on the south by the Booriganga; on the east by Block No. 1; and on the west by the Babu Bazar Khal Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the land north of the old cantonment; on the south by the Roy Shaheb's Bazar and the Narandia Khal; on the east by the Jallah and the Dobi Khal; and on the west by the Nowabpore Road up to the Mugh Bazar Road crossing vid road south of Phoenix Park Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by the northern boundary of the Runna or race-course ground; on the south by Blocks Nos. II and V; on the east by Block No. III; and on the west by the Dewan Bazar Road and the road west of the race-course ground or Runna Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Block No. IV; on the south by the Booriganga; on the east by Blocks Nos. II and V; on the west by the road east of the Central Jail, the Chowk, and the Bari Kstara Lane Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by "Shahbagh" (Shahbagh being included) and lands adjoining it; on the south by the river Booriganga; on the east by Blocks Nos. V and IV; and on the west by the Lalbag Road and the roads west of Dhakoswari and the Shahbagh Ward No. VII.—Bounded on the north by the village of Brahman-tolee, the jungle of Mane-war, the pilkhana, and the jungle north of Azimpura road; on the east by Block No. VI; on the west by Shikaridah Khal; and on the south by the river and the chur	3 3 2 2 2 1
Ditto	Naraingunge	3	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Sizukhyia, Naluya, Nitaigunge, Tantipara, Patnipara, and Sutarpura Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kutipara, Nynmati, Tanti Bazar, Uttar Taw Bazar, Galachipa, Palpara, Chusara, Khanpur, Mokorba, Hazigunge, Roshambag, and Bahureil Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Madangunge, Sonsakanda, Bandar, Ekram-pore, and Nahigunge	2 2 3 3

* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

DACCA DIVISION—*continued.*

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.
Furreedpore	Furreedpore	5	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the east by the middle of the road running west of the police-station, and a line straight with that road produced north and south to meet the north and south boundaries of the municipality; on the south-west and north by the boundaries of the municipality</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the east by the middle of the road running east of the reservoir known as the "Jalk" till it meets the Avenue Road; thence by a line drawn due north to boundary of the municipality; on the west by the eastern boundary of ward No. 1; on the south and north by the boundaries of the municipality</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the east by a line drawn due south from the north-east corner of the District Engineer's compound; on the north by the middle of the Avenue Road; on the south by the boundary of the municipality; and on the west by the eastern boundary of ward No. II</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the east and south by the boundary of the municipality; on the north by the middle of the Avenue Road till it meets the khat, and thence in a line straight with the Avenue Road produced to the eastern boundary of the municipality; and on the west by the eastern boundary of ward No. III</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Bounded on the east and north by the boundary of the municipality; on the south by the northern boundaries of wards Nos. III and IV; and on the west by the eastern boundary of ward No. II</p>
Ditto	Goalundo	5	<p>Ward No. I.—Amlahpara.—Bounded on the north by Kayapati Bazar and Monoharpatti Road; on the south by Debeegram or Bethurikhali; on the east by the river Ganges; and on the west by Sujabad cultivation and Bethuri</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Kayapati Bazar.—Bounded on the north by Panchas Hazari Road and by the east face siding; on the south by Monoharpatti and road; on the east by the east face siding and river Ganges; and on the west by the Panchas Hazari Road and Bisva Nathpore and Bhabail cultivation</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Nikaripara and Muchajanpati.—Bounded on the north by the river Ganges; on the west by Bhabail cultivation; on the east by the river Ganges; and on the south by Panchas Hazari Road</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Bhabail Bazar.—Bounded on the north by the river Ganges; on the south by Panchas Hazari Road; on the east by the railway line; and on the west by the junction road</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Char Pallando.—Bounded on the north by the Bhabail Bazar; on the south by the Char Pallando village road; on the west by the river; and on the east by the railway</p>
Ditto	Madaripore	7	<p>Ward No. I.—Amirubad, Bandar, Chur Madaripore Rajnagar</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Lakmigunge</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Chur Khagdi, Chur Mugaria</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Khagdi</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Madaripore village</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—Kulpoddi</p> <p>Ward No. VII.—Rasti, Hazrapore</p> <p>Ward No. I.—Amanatgunge, Koneea, and Kotwali</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Kalbheree and Sugardi</p> <p>Ward No. III.—School and Alikanda</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Bagura and Kalibari</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Church Ward</p>
Baskergunge	Burrisa	5	<p>Ward No. I.—European quarter, Jail and Katchi Jhal.—Boundaries; north-east, river; south-east, N. Bund road forms junction with Keranipara Road and Jail Road</p> <p>Ward No. I.—East, river; north-west, Keranipara to Jail Road; south, Jail Road to Kamarpatti Road; east, Kamarpatti and Shakhanipatto Road</p> <p>Ward No. II.—North-east, Jail Road to Kamarpatti Road; west and south-west, Itkhola Road to junction with Theatre Road; east, Old Theatre Road</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—West, Kamarpatti, Suterpatti, and Theatre Road; north-east, river; east, Maharajah's Road, Jamir Lamharipara Road</p> <p>Ward No. V.—North-east, river; south-east, Kistopore Road; west, Maharajah's and Jamir Lamharipara Road</p>
Mymensingh	Nazirabad	5	<p>Nil.</p>
Ditto	Muktagacha	Nil.	<p>Nil.</p>

8. Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

DACCA DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	NUMBER OF WARDS.	BOUNDARIES OR EXTENT OF EACH WARD.	NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD.
Mymensingh ...	Jamalpore ...	7	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Jamalpore, Shingjani, Fulberia, Bezpore, and Mukundnagar ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kuturia, Haripur, Abhpore, and Kali-pore Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Janjalpara, Dapaina, Bishnapore, Nasur-pore, Kursha, Hosseinpore, Khupibari, Palisa and Kusharipatta Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Belta, Karbasara, and Kalaholis Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Dohokurn, Totulia, Ramnagar, Palashgar, Jugirjhopa, and Nakati Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Deorpar, Chandra, Rasedpur, Baguhaid, Rasidpore and Baguhaid Ward No. VII.—Mohullahs Hat Chandro, Chandra, Kampapur, Guabaria, and Pathalia	2 1 1 1 2 1 2
Ditto ...	Sherpore ...	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Rajbari, Gobindagunge, Krishnagar, Kali-bazar, Shasharkhila, Gopalbari, Dhakalhati, and Narainporo Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Munshibazar, Raghunath Bazar, Grida Narayanpore, Shibbari, Shuckhati, Narainpore, and Durgapore Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Rajballabpore, Nobinchor, East Sheri, Middle Sheri, West Sheri, Madhabpore Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kharampore, Bagraksa, Katgur, Gosilpara, Kacharipara, Mullapara, and Barakpara Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Mirgunge and Gouripore Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Mobarakpore, Nailata, Dighirpar, Tatal-pur	2 2 2 1 1 1
Ditto ...	Kishoregunge ...	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Gangail, Sholakia, Baghargati, Kut Shola-kia, Janghipur and Chur Sholakia, Bazar Ichagunge, Atkpara and Kabitarbaz Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Raknail, Sridharkhila, Chur Dabail, Gaital, Lamapara, Laliteabad, Danikona, Rasidabad, and Shogra Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Katiar Chur, Bazar Haibatnagar, Hars Khamar Taluk, Gridan, Nagna, Binnago Batrish, and Bazar Kishoregunge Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Ekrampore Bazar, Tarapasha, Baila, Ekrampore, Shatal, Nayangan, and Chundro Nagar Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Saina, Chur Gangail, Rajkanto, Dariabad, Terahissa, Kapashatia, Bado-shi, and Poranbowlai	3 1 2 2 1
Ditto ...	Bazipore ...	Nil	Nil.	0*

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Bibi's Hat, Shola Shahur, Sloop Bohur, Moradpur, Kapasgola, and Bhangootna ... Ward No. II.—Mohullah Chowk Bazar, Joynagar, Chandrapoora, Dewan Bazar, Rohamtunge, and Ghat Furhadbeg Ward No. III.—Mohullah Jamal Khan, Bagmoniram, Enayet Bazar, Audurkillia, Buxir Hat, Kaitangunge, and Pathurghata Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Feringhee Bazar, Sudder Ghat, Alorcan, Madar Bary, South Madar Bary, Pator Tolly and Dewan Hat	2 3 4 3
Noakhally ...	Noakhally ...	5	Ward No. I.—Taltoli Ward.—Bounded on the north by Tuktakhali Khal; on the west by the municipal boundary; on the south by Bhowalungunge Road; and on the east by Taltoli Khal Ward No. II.—Fakirtola Ward.—Bounded on the north by Bhowalungunge Road; on the west by the municipal boundary; on the south by Chararia Road and on the east by Fakirtola and Dewanpara Roads Ward No. III.—Bara Bazar.—Bounded on the north by Bruce's Tank Road; on the west by Fakirtola Road; on the south by Kulitara and Dewanpara Roads; and on the east by Kutcherry Road Ward No. IV.—Circuit House Ward.—Bounded on the north by Dewanpara and Kulitara Roads; on the west by Dewanpara Road; on the south by the municipal boundary; and on the east by Gopi Munshi Road and a line to the south boundary Ward No. V.—Kulitara.—Bounded on the north by Tuktakhali Khal; on the west by Taltoli Road; Kutcherry Road, Gopi Munshi's road and a line to the south boundary; on the south by the municipal boundary, and on the east by the municipal boundary and Tuktakhali Kha!	2 1 2 1 2

* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION—*concluded.*

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	NUMBER OF WARDS.	BOUNDARIES OR EXTENT OF EACH WARD.	NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD.
Tipperah	Commillah	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Bajapur, Dhukhin Churtha, Uttar Churtha, Gangagunge and Kasarpuliu ... Ward No. II.—Mohullah Manahpur, Kandipur I, Kandipur II and Gobindpur ... Ward No. III.—Mohullah Cholorah, Kailoguree, Bishnapur, Jan-nagar and Rajgunge ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Gang Chur, Chak Bazar, Muradpur I, Muradpur II, Sangraish, Sujagunge, Mirpur and Siear Chur ...	4 2 3 3
Ditto	Brahmanberia...	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Bazar Brahmanberia, Kalaisari, Pukharpur, Kasharipati and Chatkipara ... Ward No. II—Mohullah Pachim Nuddah, Bazar Nuddah, Fulbaria, Sirpore, and Paikpara ... Ward No. III.—Mohullah Shemraikandi, Mourail, Kantale, Bhadughur and Nowapura ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Gokarna, Bazar Gokarna, Paertala, Dariapur and Brahmanbati ...	2 2 2 2

PATNA DIVISION.

Gya	Gya	10	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the municipal boundary; on the south by Runga Bahadur Road; on the east by the river; and on the west by the municipal boundary ... Ward No. II—Bounded on the north by Runga Bahadur Road; on the south by Kathokar Nallah; on the east by the River Road; and on the west by Cutchery Road ... Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Runga Bahadur Road; on the south by Kathokar Nallah; on the east by Cutchery Road; and on the west by Rilon Road ... Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Runga Bahadur Road; on the south by Palmer Road; on the east by Rilon Road; and on the west by the municipal boundary ... Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Kathokar Nallah and Palmer Road; on the south by Katare Road; on the east by the river; and on the west by the municipal boundary ... Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by Katare Road; on the south by Nowagarigati Street; on the east by the river; and on the west by Godavery and Munglagouri Roads ... Ward No. VII.—Bounded on the north by Nowagarigati Street; on the south by Chanchowra Street; on the east by the river; and on the west by Godavery Road ... Ward No. VIII.—Bounded on the north by Chanchowra Street; on the south by the municipal boundary; on the east by the river; and on the west by the municipal boundary ... Ward No. IX.—Bounded on the north by Katare Road; on the south and west by the municipal boundary; and on the east by Godavery Road and Munglagouri Road ... Ward No. X.—The portion of the municipality on the other side of the river ...	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1
Mozaffarpore	Hajpore	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Nukhas, Manik Chowk, Chowk, Noongola, Moftibazar, Chowdhery Mobarukalli, Kanhaiyal Mednimul, Hossein Khan, and Pandriwa ... Ward No. II.—Mohullah Maggerhatta, Hela Bazar, Rambludder, Maderkilla, Pokhra, Ibrahimgunge, Dhanauti, Bagdalan, and Anwarporo ... Ward No. III.—Mohullah Bagnoosa, Bagmani, Bagmuli, Khattigunge, Maksoodpore, Tangowli Sanchiputty, Hathsargunge, and Khatey Barkhordar ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Jarooha, Minapur, Syedpur Idris, Chowdherrybazar, Chak Bara Chhip, Tola, Patwa Toli, and Bharath Raoot ... Ward No. I.—Mohullah Bela, Bela Dillah, Bela Shanker, Maws, Gadhi, Mokesipatti, Babhan, Gauwan, Murlagunge, Alinagar, Sunderpur, Kaligunge, Tattehaligunge, Alafgunge, Halunian Nagar, Bishnupur, Kaleyan, Bishnupur Taj, and Azam Nagar ... Ward No. II.—Mohullah Moulibunge, Chuck Nizam, Saleh Dad-gunge, Banglaqudhi, Ranlagunge, Misirigunge, Kafngunge, Cham-pa Nagar, Muard Sher Bazar, Sadirabad, Ruhelagunge, and Gangwara ... Ward No. III.—Mohullah Manourgunge, Chakram Chauk, Shamesh-ergunge, Munshi Jursawansingh, Waris Nagar, Hooin Chaker, Shilagunge, Qutubgunge, Raj Kumaragunge, Saifullahgunge, Kathat Bari, Luchmi Shagor, and Subbonkerpur ...	2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2
Durbhunga	Durbhunga	7		

PATNA DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Durbhanga—continued.	Durbhanga	7	Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Ratempur, Katha Bazar, Owcam, Ram Chauk, Koberabad, Basantunge, Sharofaddin, Mashraf Bazar, Saugagar, Labbagh, Manharan Lal, Hulumangunge and Mirzapur Ward No. V.—Mohullah Sili Shah, Supon, Terhi Bazar, Quli Bazar, Madarpur, Mogulpur, Kotwali, Chautra Bhuttware Serai, Davangunge, Sagor, Misri Tolah, Bhangan Dass, Mufti Sainfat, Bazidpure, and Mahdouli. Ward No. VI.—Mohullah Mirza Hyat Beg Sher, Mahamad Bhigo Chak, Rahmat Jawalpura, Murgya Chak, Siazapur, Mahesh Patti, Rastole Bazar, Fakira Khan, Urdn Raham Khan, Faizuleah Khan, Usafgung, Rahangunge, Bela Gobindpore, Gonga Sagor, and Moulangunge Ward No. VII.—Mohullah Karamunge, Abdullahegunge, Damdums, Imambari, Belwagunge, Mahrajunge, Ismailgunge, Sari Salar Khan, Baquargunge, Lachhipore, Bat Chaddaspore, Khaji Serai, Laheria Serai, and Punda Serai	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Ditto	Madhubani	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Bhowara, Sarat Ganj, and Chinkdaha Ward No. II.—Mohullah Srigunj, Narirtar, and Purani Chatti Ward No. III.—Mohullah Kamat, Bhawanipore, Nai Bazar, Bahua, and Shewbux Ganj Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Gadream, Shaghan, Bhamas Bazar, and Laheria Gunj Ward No. V.—Mohullah Supta and Maharaj Ganj	2 2 2 2 2
Sarun	Chupra	4	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north, south, and east by the limits of the municipality, and on the west by Shahabgunge Road Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north and south by the limits of the municipality, on the east by ward No. I, and on the west by Nai Bazar Road Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north and south by the limits of the municipality, on the east by ward No. II, and on the west by Mohullah Dowlatgunge No. 27 Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north, south, and west by the limits of the municipality, and on the east by ward No. III	3 3 3 3
Ditto	Sewan	Nil	Nil	60
Ditto	Revolunge	Nil	Nil	60

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	6	Ward No. I.—The eastern ward of the municipality up to the Steamer Ghat Road, District Jail Road, and the Station Road on the west, and the railway line on the south Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the river Jamoona ; on the south by a portion of the Station Road and the railway line ; on the east by the Steamer Ghat Road, District Jail Road, and the Station Road Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the river Jamoona ; on the south by the railway line ; on the east by Nayabnazar Road ; and on the west by the Jamtikri Road, Nathnagar Road, and the Public Garden Road Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by the river Jamoona and Dearah ; on the south by the railway line ; on the east by the Jamtikri Road, Nathnagar Road, and the Public Garden Road ; and on the west by Fort Islands Nos. I and II Ward No. V.—The western ward of the municipality Ward No. VI.—The portion of the municipality lying on the south of the railway line	2 3 3 3 2 2
Monghyr	Monghyr	6	Ward No. I.—Fort Luldarwaza and Mohullah Belunbazar Ward No. II.—Mohullah Baribazar ; north and south Sarmanbazar and Topekhana bazar Ward No. III.—Mohullah Basdeopore, Sherpur, Shampore, Madhopore, and Mogulbazar Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Sadipore, Jugalkitta, Kewra Moidan, and Betwanbazar Ward No. V.—Mohullah Mirzapore, Puranigunge east and west, and Sandalpore Ward No. VI.—Mohullah Mahiddinpore, Bindwara, Mukhsusopore, Kasimbazar, and Moghera	2 2 2 2 2 2
Ditto	Jamalpore	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Nyazong, Secundarpore, and Mungrowra Ward No. II.—Mohullah Darmpore, Dowlatpore, and Rampore Ward No. III.—The Bazar, Kinalisitola, and Jamalpore Dih Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Keshulpore Ward No. V.—Mohullah Jahangira Ward No. VI.—The European quarters	2 2 2 2 2 2

Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.
Sonthal Pergun-nah. Ditto	Sahebgunge ... Deoghur ...	Nil 4	Nil ... Ward No. I.—North and East—From the north-west corner of the Sivagunga to the nearest point on the northern boundary of the municipality, and thence east and south to where the boundary crosses the Doomka Road South—Baidyanath Street and Jhansigarhi Road to its junction with the Doomka Road West—Sivagunga Lane and the west bank of the Sivagunga tank. Ward No. II.—North—Baidynath Street and Jhansigari Road South—Jamunajore baddy, which is the boundary of the municipality East—The eastern boundary of the municipality West—Wilmot Bazar Street, Bhairub Bazar and road, and Jamunajore Road Ward No. III.—North—Barabazar Road, Kunjraputti Lane, and Harakishen Sha's Street as far as its junction with the new Jalshar Bond South—The southern boundary of the municipality East—The south end of Wilmot Bazar Street, Bhairub Bazar and road, and Jamunajore Road West—The boundary of the municipality Ward No. IV.—North—The northern boundary of the municipality South—Harakishen Shah's Street, Kunjraputti Lane and Barabazar Road East—The north end of Wilmot Bazar Street, a portion of Baidyanath Road, the Sivagunga Lane, and the west bank of Sivagunga West—The western boundary of the municipality Ward No. I.—To the east of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Ward No. II.—To the west of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Ward No. III.—To the east of the City Main Road Ward No. IV.—To the west of the City Main Road Ward No. 1.—Mohullahi Abhirupore, Gandharbapore, Lakrikhana, Madhubani, Makdum pore, Pirojapore, Rajaparrah, Sahistoli and Siugatolas Ward No. II.—Mohullahi Andharupara, Bangaltoli, Bibigram, Bokhotoli, English Bazaar, Ghasiaratoli, Hatkhola, Hyderpore, Kantaibari, Kutitola, Moheshmati, Mirchuk, Noabasti, Nyagram, and Sankapara Ward No. III.—Mohullahi Beloochora, English Bazar, Golaputtee, Goraintoli, Kassariputtee, Kutubpur and Puratoli Ward No. IV.—Mohullahi Babutoli, Bochatek, Banabari, Ketabari, Mokimpore, Phulbari and Tilukgirer Bazar Ward No. I.—Mohullahi Kajidura, Cholisapara, Brajigma and Katra Tilmandai Sarbari Ward No. II.—Mohullahi Khord Sarbari, Pirojapore, Mokotilpore, Tootibari, Kachubari and Bangaltoli Ward No. III.—Mohullahi Suripara, Fulbari, Shaik Mohun, Tarapore, Halia, and Nababgunge ...
Purneah	Purneah ...	4	
Maldah	English Bazar ...	4	
Ditto	Maldah ...	3	

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack	... Cuttack ..	9	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Cuttack Chundy, Stono Road, Guruda Bazar, Dugarpada, Brahaman Sahi, Hasnabad, Kotgara Sahi, Dalusingpatna, Roghu Sahi, Godam Gully, Bhutia Sahi, Alisah Bazar, Mangla Sahi, Kafla, Sednisor, Mansingpatna, Echlamean Bazar, Mastaram Nath, Bedeodhar Road and Toolspur ...
			Ward No. II.—Kutkherry Road, Chowdhury Bazar, Ferangi Bazar, Jagornath Road, College Lane, Normal School, Sanggot Lane, Peary Mohun Sen Gully, Makundprosad Gully, Mala Sahi, Bironath Mhadeb Lane, Peary Baboo Gully, Hadi Sahi, Bhandary Sahi, Bakharabad, Ramnath Gully, Jai Baboo Gully, Kasi Baboo Gully, Gud Sahi Gully, and Bauri Sahi Gully ...
			Ward No. III.—Cuttack Chundy, Adalsah Khan Lane, Andukhalifa Lane, Cutcherry Road, Gonais Mandir, Budinkhakurani Gully, Aparty Sahi Gully, Juma Masjid Gully ...
			Ward No. IV.—Ram Chowdhury Street, Alam Chund Bazar, Banksa Bazar, Ganga Mandir, Durji Sahi, Jagornath Bullubh Road, Mahandipir, Bauri Sahi, Khatbin Sahi, Oriya Bazar, Osat Lane, and Latmandir ...
			Ward No. V.—Cuttack Chundy, Sheikh Bazar, Abdul Guffur Gully, Fazir Sahi, Bamphi Sahi, Guptipul, Khatbin Sahi, Dewan Bazar, Oriya Bazar, Christian Sahi, Talsunga Sahi, Cutcherry Road, Sutahat and Mission Road ...
			Ward No. VI.—Cutcherry Road, Chowdhury Bazar, Jolaya Sahi, Kutgara Sahi, Parkainath Gully, Ferangi Bazar and Mangla-thakurani Gully ...

• My difficulties in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Cuttack—concluded.	Cuttack	9	Ward No. VII.—Telanga Bazar, Jagornath Road, Raghunath Gully, Bumphi Sahi, Kukariapada, Gopaljee Gully, Bhagatpur, Nuni Sahi, Tara Chandpatna, Nunno Sahi, Kodam, Rossul, Foster Street and Kamar Sahi Ward No. VIII.—Catcherry Road, Phulmandai Sahi, Telangadhoba Sahi, Foster Street, Rousapata, Sant Sahi, Maria Sahi, Patni Sahi, Kasorpur, Bapari Sahi, Sadanand Jachak Gully, Dholni Gully, Kaly Kinkur Chatterjee Gully, Kalai Sahu Gully, Badi Sahi, Kailas Baboo Gully, Banis Sahai, Naik Sahai, Brahman Sahi and Sarso Road Ward No. IX.—Commissioner Road, Hospital Road, Manglathakurani Road, Matha Sahi, Jobra Road, Talanga Sahi, Manglabag Road, Thorin Sahi, Mirkamalpata, Gand Sahi, Jagornath Road, Sagarin Sahi, Ramhat and Chotara Bazar Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Bali Sahi and Gourbar Sahi Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kalikadevi Sahi, Matimandap Sahi and Dolemandap Sahi Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Baseli Sahi and Harchandi Sahi Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Marakanda Sahi and Churang Sahai Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Kundhaibent Sahi Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Distapara Sahi, Kumbarpara and Dandimal Sahi Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Brahmanpara, Kentpara, Kamaipara, Kumparpara, Musulmanpara, Kavintipara, Chaspars and Gosipara Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Amlapara, Tanti Sahi, Thatai Sahi, Gookha Sahi, Mahanty Sahi, Rice Stall and Kasaipara Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Baistabpara, Tanti Sahi, Brahmanpara, Teli Sahi, and Chaspars Ward No. IV.—The European quarter, Native Christian para, and mohullahs Amlapara, Pan Sahi and Teli Sahi Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Moothipara, Banipara, Choonkar Sahi and Mahajanpara Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Brazeerpara, Dufturi Sahi, Kent Sahi, Chowdhuri Sahi, Paira Sahi, Mahjanpara, Kent Sahi, Kandra Sahi, Dhoba Sahi, and Musulmanpara	1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2
Pooree	Pooree	6		
Balasore	Balasore	6		

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Hazaribagh Lohardugga	Chattra Ranchi	Nil	Nil	10*
			Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and east by the municipal limits; on the west by the Sudder Road, and on the south by the Purulia Road Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north and west by the municipal limits; on the south by the Tank Road as far as the bridge at the south east corner of the lake, and thence by the wall on the south side of the Commissioner's compound; and on the east by the Sudder Road Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the line defined above as the southern boundary of Ward No. II; on the east by the Thanna and Dorunda Roads; and on the south and west by the municipal limits Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by the Purulia Road; on the west by the Thanna and Dorunda Roads; and on the south and east by the municipal limits Ward No. I.—Bounded on the east by the Barrakar Road and Chaibassa Road; on the north, west, and south by the furthest limit of the municipality in those directions Ward No. II.—Bounded on the west and north by the Barrakar Road; on the south by the Bankoora Road; and on the east and north by the road starting from the Bankoora Road, joining with the Barrakar Road nearest Cart Serai, passed by girls' school building and between Clayair and Kamofiasair Ward No. III.—Bounded on the south by the Man Bazar Road; on the east by the furthest limit of the municipality in that direction, and on the north partly by ditto and partly by Bankoora Road, and on the west by wards Nos. I and II Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by portion of Bankoora Road and Man Bazar Road; on the east by the Men Bazar Road; and on the south by the furthest limit of the municipality	2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 4 3
Manbhum	Parulia	4		

Municipalities in which no Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
 Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1893

ORDERS DECLARING THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD IN THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

The 18th October 1884.—In continuation of the notification dated the 29th September 1884, published at pages 1013 to 1015, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st October 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward in the Howrah Municipality shall be as follows:—

For each of the Wards Nos. I, IV, V, VI, VII, and IX, two Commissioners.

For each of the Wards Nos. III and VIII, three Commissioners.

For each of the Wards Nos. II and X one Commissioner.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

*The 29th September 1884.—*The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in all Municipalities in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahiye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions (except Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta), have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884:—

Of the qualification of voters.

1. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election.
2. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Re. 1-8 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.
3. Subject to the proviso contained in rule 1, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has, during the year preceding such election, paid in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act an aggregate amount of not less than Re. 1-8, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a Pleader or Mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

Of the registration of voters.

4. As soon as possible after those rules shall have been published, the Magistrate of the district shall cause to be prepared a register of persons qualified to vote. Such register shall be prepared from the assessment lists, from enquiries made by persons specially deputed for the purpose, and in such other manner as may appear expedient. Such register shall from time to time be corrected and added to as the Magistrate may direct. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Municipality to furnish the Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer with any available information required for the preparation and correction, from time to time, of the register in question.

5. At least one month before the date fixed for the elections as herein-after provided, an extract from the register, showing the persons qualified to vote within each Ward, shall be published at suitable places within that ward. A copy of the whole register shall also be published at the municipal office.

6. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as he may depute for the purpose, shall sit to hear and decide objections to, and claims for, registration of voters on some date of which at least three days' notice shall have been given, and which shall be at least ten days after the publication of the lists in question, and at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections; and such decision shall be final.

7. The ward lists as amended, after the hearing and decision of claims and objections, shall be considered as the final lists of persons entitled to vote at the elections, and no person whose name does not appear in the ward lists shall be permitted to vote.

Of the qualification and the nomination of candidates.

8. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

9. Any rate-payer qualified to vote may nominate any other qualified person as a candidate.

10. The Magistrate shall, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates. Such nominations shall be delivered at the municipal office within fourteen days from the date of publication of the notices in question. No names of candidates shall be received after the expiration of such period.

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11. The preliminary list of candidates, with the names of the persons nominating them, shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least three weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. A notification shall at the same time be published, fixing a date for the hearing of objections to candidates. Such date shall be at least one week later than the publication of the notification in question.

12. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall hear and decide all objections to candidates; and such decision shall be final. Before publishing the final list, he shall ascertain that all the candidates are eligible and willing to stand for election.

13. The final list of candidates shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. No candidate whose name is not contained in such list shall be eligible for election.

Of the manner of holding elections.

14. The elections for the different wards shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

15. The Magistrate shall decide at what place the election for each ward shall be held.

16. The date fixed for the election in each ward shall be duly notified by beat of drum, and by the publication of notices in such ward at least one month beforehand.

17. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. He shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies for such ward.

18. All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No votes by proxy or in writing shall be received.

19. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward, assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Magistrate.

20. The proceedings shall commence by the presiding officer explaining the nature and objects of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then read out the list of candidates, and state the number of vacancies.

21. Each candidate shall then be proposed by one qualified voter, and seconded by another. Subject to the control of the presiding officer on points of order, each candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be permitted to address the assembled voters on the subject of his candidature. The names of candidates not duly proposed and seconded shall be removed from the list.

22. In the case of the number of the candidates duly proposed and seconded not being greater than the number of vacancies, the presiding officer, if he is satisfied that not less than 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward or wards in which the election is taking place are present, shall at once declare such candidates to be duly elected.

23. If the number of candidates duly proposed and seconded exceeds the number of vacancies, the presiding officer shall proceed to call for a show of hands in favour of each candidate. The presiding officer shall decide and state which of the candidates have received the largest number of votes by the said shows of hands. Should no poll be demanded against any one candidate, he shall declare such candidate to be duly elected.

24. Any defeated candidate, or his proposer or seconder, may demand a poll on his behalf, as against any or all of the candidates selected under the above rule.

25. When a poll is demanded, the votes shall then and there be recorded by the presiding officer with his own hand. All objections to voters shall, if possible, be summarily decided by the presiding officer, after reference to the register. No objections shall be entertained other than objections arising out of matters subsequent to registration under rule 6.

26. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have a clear majority of votes to be duly elected. Provided that no candidate shall be declared to be duly elected unless at least 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have appeared and recorded their votes.

27. If 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward are not present (Rule 22), or have not appeared and recorded their votes (Rule 26), the presiding officer shall report that the electors have failed, under section 16 of the Act, to elect Commissioners for the ward.

28. In case of an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and when the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer shall postpone the election, fixing at the same time a date upon which the proceedings shall be re-commenced. When the majority for any candidate consists only of disputed votes, with reference to which further enquiry appears to be necessary, the result of such enquiry shall be notified on a subsequent date.

29. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole municipality shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Miscellaneous.

30. No person in the employment or pay of the municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

31. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary actions under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 29th September 1884.—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in the Municipality of Howrah have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884:—

Of the number of Commissioners and Wards.

1. There shall be 30 Commissioners, of whom 20 shall be elected under these rules, and 10 shall be appointed by Government.

2. The municipality shall be divided into 10 wards in accordance with the schedule annexed.

Of the qualification of voters.

3. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election.

4. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

5. Subject to the proviso contained in rule 3, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has during the year preceding such election, paid in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a Pleader or Mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per month, shall be entitled to vote.

Of the registration of voters.

6. As soon as possible after these rules shall have been published, the Magistrate of the district shall cause to be prepared a register of persons qualified to vote. Such register shall be prepared from the assessment lists, from enquiries made by persons specially deputed for the purpose, and in such other manner as may appear expedient. Such register shall from time to time be corrected and added to as the Magistrate may direct. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Municipality to furnish the Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer with any available information required for the preparation and correction, from time to time, of the register in question.

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7. At least one month before the date fixed for the elections as herein-after provided, an extract from the register, showing the persons qualified to vote within each ward, shall be published at suitable places within that ward. A copy of the whole register shall also be published at the municipal office.

8. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as he may depute for the purpose, shall sit to hear and decide objections to, and claims for, registration of voters on some date of which at least three days' notice shall have been given, and which shall be at least ten days after the publication of the lists in question, and at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections; and such decision shall be final.

9. The ward lists as amended, after the hearing and decision of claims and objections, shall be considered as the final lists of persons entitled to vote at the elections, and no person whose name does not appear in the ward lists shall be permitted to vote.

Of the qualification and the nomination of candidates.

10. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

11. Any rate-payer qualified to vote may nominate any other qualified person as a candidate.

12. The Magistrate shall, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates. Such nominations shall be delivered at the municipal office within fourteen days from the date of publication of the notices in question. No names of candidates shall be received after the expiration of such period.

13. The preliminary list of candidates, with the names of the persons nominating them, shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least three weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. A notification shall at the same time be published, fixing a date for the hearing of objections to candidates. Such date shall be at least one week later than the publication of the notification in question.

14. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall hear and decide all objections to candidates; and such decision shall be final. Before publishing the final list, he shall ascertain that all the candidates are eligible and willing to stand for election.

15. The final list of candidates shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. No candidate whose name is not contained in such list shall be eligible for election.

Of the manner of holding elections.

16. The elections for the different wards shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

17. The Magistrate shall decide at what place the election for each ward shall be held.

18. The date fixed for the election in each ward shall be duly notified by beat of drum and by the publication of notices in such ward at least one month beforehand.

19. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. He shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies for such ward.

20. All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No votes by proxy or in writing shall be received.

21. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward, assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Magistrate.

22. The proceedings shall commence by the presiding officer explaining the nature and objects of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then read out the list of candidates, and state the number of vacancies.

23. Each candidate shall then be proposed by one qualified voter, and seconded by another. Subject to the control of the presiding officer on points

of order, each candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be permitted to address the assembled voters on the subject of his candidature. The names of candidates not duly proposed and seconded shall be removed from the list.

24. All objections to voters shall, if possible, be summarily decided by the presiding officer, after reference to the register. No objections shall be entertained other than objections arising out of matters subsequent to registration under rule 8.

25. The presiding officer shall record with his own hand the votes of the electors present.

26. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have a clear majority of votes to be duly elected. Provided that no candidate shall be declared to be duly elected unless at least 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have appeared and recorded their votes.

27. If 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have not appeared and recorded their votes, the presiding officer shall report that the electors have failed, under section 16 of the Act, to elect Commissioners for the ward.

28. In case of an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and when the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer shall postpone the election, fixing at the same time a date upon which the proceedings shall be re-commenced. When the majority for any candidate consists only of disputed votes, with reference to which further enquiry appears to be necessary, the result of such enquiry shall be notified on a subsequent date.

29. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole municipality shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Miscellaneous.

30. No person in the employment or pay of the municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

31. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary actions under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SCHEDULE.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION WARDS.

Ward No. I.

North—Joya Bibee's Lane, outfall drain on the south of Hurro Dhole's garden and Chandaiparah lane. *South*—Horogunge Road. *East*—River. *West*—Hooghly road.

Ward No. II.

North—A line beginning at a point on the Hooghly road 100 feet south of Nuskurparah lane, thence a direct line westward across the Maleepanchghurrah paddy-fields to the culvert opposite garden of Bhoggobutty Bysack on the Belloor road and Nellooah road. *South*—Sonaton Mistry's Garden lane and Bamoongachee paddy-fields. *East*—Grand Trunk road and Hooghly road. *West*—Bamoongachee paddy-fields.

Ward No. III.

North—Horogunge road. *South*—Golabaree road. *East*—River. *West*—Grand Trunk road.

Ward No. IV.

North—Golabaree road and Peelkhanah lane. *South*—Railway premises. *East*—River Hooghly. *West*—Railway line.

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Ward No. V.

North—Railway premises, Dore's road and Howrah paddy-fields. *South*—Telkul Ghat road, Harcourt's lane and Kally Banerjea's lane. *East*—River. *West*—Bhoggobutty Karar's lane, Doorga Doss Bose's lane, Koylash Banerjea's lane, Lukhun Dass's lane and Kally Koondoo's lane up to its junction with Kally Banerjea's lane.

Ward No. VI.

North—Bantrah paddy-fields. *South*—Ollabibeetollahi lane, Nuskurparah lane and Bostomparah lane. *East*—Bhoggobutty Karar's lane, Doorga Dass Bose's lane, Lukhun Dass's lane, Kally Koondoo's lane, Needhee Ram Manjee's lane, Gopaul Banerjea's lane and portion of Ramkistopore lane between its junctions with Gopal Banerjea's lane and the footpath through Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjea's garden. *West*—Belgachia road, a direct line from that road beginning from the south-eastern corner of Deno Sen's garden across the paddy-fields to a point on the Makordah road 1,764 feet west of the toll-house, Doomrar Jollah, Haldaparrah lane, Goddadur Mistry's lane and Kasoondiah paddy-fields.

Ward No. VII.

North—Telkul Ghat road, Harcourt's lane and Kally Banerjea's lane. *South*—Banstollah Ghat road and Park's Garden lane. *East*—River. *West*—Kally Koondoo's lane, Needhee Ram Manjee's lane, Gopaul Banerjea's lane and portion of Ramkistopore lane between its junction with Gopal Banerjea's lane and Park's Garden lane.

Ward No. VIII.

North—Banstollah Ghat road, Park's Garden lane, footpath through Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjea's garden, Koyepooker lane and Mosulmanparah lane. *South*—Juggut Banerjea's Ghat road, Rajah's Bagan lane, Mollahparah branch lane and portion of Khetter Banerjea's lane from its junction with the latter lane and Circular road at the house of Deno Master. *East*—River. *West*—Circular road.

Ward No. IX.

North—Juggut Banerjea's Ghat road, Rajah's Bagan lane, Mollahparah branch lane, Khetter Banerjea's lane between its junction with the latter lane and Circular road at the house of Deno Master and portion of Circular road between its junction with Khetter Banerjea's lane and Chatterjea's hat. *South*—River. *East*—River. *West*—Belliah khal and Botanical Garden.

Ward No. X.

North—Doomrar Jollah and Shokhair bazar road. *South*—Baxarah paddy-fields. *East*—A line from the south-eastern corner of Doomrar Jollah to Haldaparrah lane, Goddadur Mistry's lane and Mosulmanparah lane. *West*—Boroj Maut lane and western portion of Baxarah road between its junction with Boroj Maut lane and the culvert over Baxarah khal.

DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

The 30th September 1884.—It is hereby notified for general information that the elections of Commissioners, under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, in all Municipalities in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagalpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, not mentioned in the first schedule of the said Act, will be held on the twenty-fifth day of November next.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th October 1884.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, Oct. 18 '84 Cutwa .. Curna .. Raneeganje ..	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—days sunny and nights cool. Prospects of crops now fair in Baniganje except Kaksa; they are good nowhere else unless there be rain within a week; prospects bad in certain tracts. Price of rice fallen to 15 seers per rupee in Baniganje; and rising slightly elsewhere. Public health good.
2	Bankura, " 18 Hishenpore .. Malura .. Khatra ..	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—dry and hot, and somewhat cloudy at the close of the week. Price of rice falling still further in many places, at Mejia it is 17 seers per rupee. More rain wanted. <i>Aws</i> outturn 8 annas. Prospects of winter paddy very good, except in some tracts. All other crops excellent. A few cases of cholera reported. Otherwise public health very good.
3	Baraboom, " 18 Rampore Haat ..	Nil Nil	Weather—fine, mornings cool. Much of <i>aws</i> crop requires rain. <i>Aws</i> paddy being cut. Outturn of both expected to be very deficient; no improvement in Nalhati and Shalpur. Prices steady. General health good.
4	Midnapore, " 18 ..	Nil	Weather—nights cool and days hot. Prospects of crops generally good, even better than they were anticipated last week.
5	Hooghly, " 18 ..	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Paddy on low lands doing well, that on higher lands, which is about a month later than usual, is beginning to suffer from want of rain, which is now much wanted, especially in thanas Pandua, Baligarh and parts of Jehanabad. Other crops doing well. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
	Howrah, " 20 .. Coochbehar ..	Nil Nil	Weather—fine. <i>aws</i> paddy and sugarcane good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
6	24-Perga, Oct. 20 '84 ..	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aws</i> paddy good. Sugarcane doing well. Rubbers crops being sown. Public health generally good.
7	Nuddea, " 18 .. Kooshtea .. Meherpore .. Choondanga .. Ranaghat ..	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—cool and fine. <i>aws</i> on high lands requires more rain. Prospects not very favourable in parts of Meherpore. Ploughing and sowing of winter crops going on. Fever slightly increased.
8	Khoolua, " 20 ..	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Mornings and evenings cool. Crops hitherto gathered good. Prospects of <i>aws</i> paddy good, and if there be rain the crop will be a full one; otherwise it will fall a little short. Health fair.
9	Jemora, " 18 .. Jhanida .. Magoorah .. Narail ..	Nil Nil Nil Not received.	Weather—days hot, nights cool. Prospects of <i>aws</i> crop continue favourable. Cultivation of winter crops going on. Price of rice day by day increasing. Public health fair. The fever season is setting in.
10	Boigong .. Moorsundabad, " 18 ..	Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Dearth lands must be re-sown owing to the late rise in rivers. One or two heavy showers of rain, of which there is no prospect, are much wanted for <i>aws</i> ; things being worst in thanas Sootee and Mirzapore. Ordinary rice selling at from 12 to 13½ seers per rupee.
11	Dinapore, Oct. 17 '84 ..	Nil	Weather—cool at night and cloudy at times, but no rain. Paddy on high lands would be better for rain, but that on low lands is tolerably safe now. Sowing of mustard, pulses, &c., going on briskly. Rubbers harvest promises well.
12	Rajahbhyo, " 18 .. Kattore .. Nowrang ..	Nil Nil Not received.	Weather—bright and clear. Rain still urgently wanted. Prices rising. Health good.
13	Rangpore, " 17 .. Gulibanda .. Kunigram .. Nilphamari ..	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aws</i> crops continue bad. Other standing crops doing well. Prices of food-grains gradually rising. Fever prevalent.
14	Bogra, " 18 ..	Nil	Weather—cool. <i>aws</i> paddy in thanas Shibganj, Khetia, Panchbibi and Nawabganje doing well, and expected to yield a 10 to 12-anna crop. Sugarcane is an excellent crop in Panchbibi, and pulses, <i>til</i> and <i>yams</i> give good promise. Bogra and Sherpur thanas have bad crops, and <i>aws</i> reported to be a decidedly short crop in Sharikandi. Prices steady. Much fever.
15	Pabna, " 18 ..	Nil	Weather—cool; no rain during the week. Winter paddy still requires at least one good fall of rain. Its condition is far from good. Other crops doing well. Prices show little fluctuation. A good deal of fever prevalent, and there is also some cholera in parts of the Serajgung sub-division.
16	Darjeeling, " 18 ..	Nil	Cold weather has apparently set in. All very fair with no material difference from the normal average.
17	Julpigoree, " 20 ..	Nil	Weather—mornings and evenings cool. Late paddy is not doing well except that on low-lying lands. Prices very high owing to exportation to districts where there is scarcity. Common rice selling at from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Lands for mustard and tobacco are being got ready.

No.	District. and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—contd.			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
18	Dacca, Oct. 18 '84 Manickgunge .. Moonsheogunge .. Naraingunge ..	Nil ·16 Nil Nil	Weather—days hot and nights cool. Cutting of jute completed, that of sugarcane commenced. Pulses being sown. Prospects of crops fair, but the rapid subsiding of water and want of sufficient rain will likely cause injury to paddy crops. Price of rice now falling. Public health generally good except in Naraingunge, from where few cases of cholera and fever reported.
19	Furreedpore, .. 18 .. Gosundo .. Madari pore ..	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—cool and more settled. <i>Aman</i> paddy crop fair.
20	Backergunge, .. 16 ..	·004	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> crop good. Fever still prevails in the Perozapore sub-division.
21	Mymensingh, .. 17 .. Jamilpore .. Kisnorgunge .. Netrokona ..	Nil Nil ·11 Nil	Weather—cool. Prospects improved generally. Paddy on low lands looks well. Steeping of jute continues.
22	Chittagong, Oct. 20 '84	Nil	Weather—getting cooler at night. Prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera and cattle-disease still continue; otherwise general health good.
23	Noakhali, .. 17 ..	Nil	Weather—fair, mornings cool with northerly breeze. Prospects of <i>aman</i> paddy good. Late rains being scanty. Land being prepared for <i>rubbis</i> crops. Public health much improved. Cattle-disease continues.
24	Tipperah, .. 16 .. Brahmanbaria .. Chandpur ..	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—mornings and evenings misty; days hot and clear. Prospects of late paddy generally good. Crops on high lands in the Brahmanbaria sub-division suffering. October rains will save even these, and give fine crops on low lands. Crops on low-lands will probably suffer slightly if no more rain fall. Excessive heat promises rain shortly. Price of rice high and rising. Crops other than paddy doing well.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, .. 16 ..	Nil	Weather—foggy mornings; unusually hot during the latter part of the week. Harvesting of <i>joam</i> paddy still continues. Prospects of cotton and sugarcane good. Lands being prepared for mustard.
	Hill Tipperah, .. 15 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. Prospects of crops favourable. Public health good.
<i>BEHAR.</i>			
26	Patna, Oct. 18 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> completed. Late rain much improved prospects of paddy, but more rain greatly wanted. Ploughing and sowing for <i>rubbis</i> in progress. Health fair.
27	Gya, .. 18 .. Nowada .. Aurungabad ..	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—fair, but dry. Paddy doing well to the west, and fairly to the south. To the east it is in a very bad way. Reports have come in at Nowada of beggars dying of starvation. <i>Rubbis</i> prospects everywhere at present good. Public health generally good.
28	Shahabad, .. 18 .. Arahat .. Buxar .. Begunpur .. Phuthan ..	Nil Nil Nil Not received.	Weather—seasonable. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops good; winter paddy promising.
29	Durbhang, .. 18 .. Tajpur .. Modhabani ..	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—cool at night. Sowing of <i>rubbis</i> crops still going on. More rain wanted for paddy on high lands. That on low lands seems to be promising. Cholera reported from thana Benapatti in the Modhabani sub-division. Prices stationary. Public health good.
30	Mosufferpore, .. 18 .. Srimangal .. Hajipore ..	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—bright and close, with light westerly winds. Paddy crop continues to promise a moderate harvest. Wheat and barley have been sown and are coming up. <i>Rahar</i> extremely promising. Public health good.
31	Serun, .. 18 .. bowan .. Gopalganj ..	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—evenin and nights cool; days warm and bright. In <i>chauri</i> , and where irrigation is practicable, paddy doing well. <i>Rahar</i> , cotton and sugarcane look promising. Sowings of <i>rubbis</i> crops, poppy and potato going on. Most of paddy-fields, which could not be transplanted in time, are being sown with <i>rubbis</i> crops, and prospects at present promising. Prices steady. Sporadic cases of cholera and fever reported; otherwise public health good.
32	Champaran, .. 18 ..	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Ploughing and sowing for <i>rubbis</i> crops in progress. Public health good. A few cases of fever reported.
33	Monghyr, Oct. 18 '84 Begusarai .. Jamus ..	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—clear, with light winds. Prospects of crops promising. River has fallen very considerably, and sowings of <i>rubbis</i> being pushed on. Prices easy.
34	Bhagalpur, .. 18 ..	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold weather set in. Paddy that has revived is doing well. <i>Rubbis</i> being sown. <i>Kurthi</i> and <i>kalai</i> on high lands doing well. Price of rice stationary. Public health good except a few cases of fever in the Soopool sub-division, and of small-pox and cholera in the Banks sub-division.
35	Purneah, .. 18 .. Kisengunge .. Arrareh ..	Nil Nil Nil	Weather dry and clear, with westerly winds. Prospects of crops very fair to north and poor to south. Much <i>kalai</i> destroyed by flood.
36	Maldah, .. 18 ..	Nil	Weather—cool and pleasant. Rain still very much wanted for winter paddy, especially in the Barindra. Sowing of <i>rubbis</i> crops has commenced. Common rice selling at from 11 to 12 seers per rupee. General health good.
37	Bonthal Pergha, .. 18 .. Rajnandgaon .. Pakour .. Dochur .. Goda ..	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—fine, but not quite settled. Late rain done in immeno amount of good. Standing crops have been saved, and prospects of a good <i>rubbis</i> greatly enhanced. General health good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn.	36 Cuttack, Oct. 17 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable and very cloudy to-day; rain shortly expected. <i>Laghu sarad</i> ripening. <i>Gora sarad</i> in ear and promising well, but requires rain. Price of rice stationary. <i>Rubbes</i> crops being sown. A few cases of cholera here and there.
	39 Pooree, Khorda .. 16 ..	1·17 Nil	Weather—hot occasionally with slight rain. Standing crops much benefited by recent rain. More rain wanted. Early <i>laghu sarad</i> being harvested. Late <i>sarad</i> in ear. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at an average of 19 seers 6 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub-division, and 20 seers 5 chittacks in the Khorda sub-division. Cholera reported from a few places.
	40 Balasore .. 17 ..	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>beali</i> still continues. Prospects of <i>seerd</i> crops good. Public health generally fair.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
41 Hazaribagh, Oct. 17 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops finished in almost all places in the district. Prospects of paddy crops generally fair. Landa being prepared for winter crops: in some places sowings have commenced. Public health generally good.	
42 Lohardugga, Palamow .. 18 ..	Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable, sky overcast and rain expected. A good fall of rain now is wanted to ripen paddy crop, and enable <i>rubbles</i> sowings to be completed. Prospects of crops continue good. No great change in prices. Fever still prevalent.	
43 Singhbhum, .. 17 ..	Nil	Weather—first part of the week bright and clear, latterly unsettled, cloudy, and threatening rain. Prospects of all crops continue excellent. Fever of usual type very prevalent. Cattle-disease reported from several villages.	
44 Manbham, Turulia Govindpore .. 18 ..	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter paddy fair, though a little more rain would be beneficial. <i>Sirgija, kurki, biri, kalei</i> and <i>rakar</i> promising. Coarse rice selling at from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. Public health good.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 21st October 1884.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH OCTOBER 1884

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE—QUANTITIES PER RUPRE BY																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BENT SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULGUR, MILLET, CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUW JOWAR.			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																				
<i>Western Districts.</i>																				
1	Barisal	16 0	14 4	13 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bogra	15 8	15 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 12	18 12	14 0	16 0	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Faridpur	16 8	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	18 8	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mymensingh	19 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hoogley	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 8	18 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 12	12 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central Districts.</i>																				
	Calcutta	17 10	17 10	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 10	20 10	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	11 6	11 8	23 0	11 7	11 7	
6	24-Parganas	16 0	14 0	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kadra	16 0	16 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	14 10	10 1	11 2	16 4	11 6	12 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khoilna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore	16 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinajpur	16 0	18 12	15 0	16 8	17 0	16 8	10 8	12 0	10 0	18 6	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahi	16 8 to (17 4)	17 0	16 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	8 10 to (10 16)	11 8	18 8 to (12 0)	11 6 to (15 0)	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rangpur	16 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	9 7	10 0	12 5	10 11	11 10	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	16 0	17 1	18 0	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	9 12	18 0	12 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pahar	19 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	8 4	18 12	18 12	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	13 6	11 6	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																				
18	Dacca	16 0	16 0	14 6	18 0	...	18 0	10 10	8 0	14 8	13 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Farrusipore	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Nekatgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	18 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 6	11 9	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the sub-divisions the total prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuttia 16 seers, Cuttura 18 seers, and Ransegunge 18½ seers.

In the interior the retail price of salt is set from 11 to 16 cents per pound.

In the interior the total mass of salt ranged from 11 to 133 tons per acre.

In the sub-division of Central the total price of salt was Rs. 12/- more per rupee.

In the sub-divisions the total price of 10/- per acre were - Ballynahinch 10 acres, Carrickport 13 acres, Derrycorraght 13 acres, Derrybeg 13 acres, Derrybeg 13 acres, Derrybeg 13 acres.

In the sub-divisions the total portions of soil were — Kanchipuram, Madras 17, Mempore and Chengalpattu 12 acres, and Tanangudi 14½ acres.

In the sub-division of B gilgit the total price of oil was 11 annas per rupee.

In the sub-districts last year price of salt per rupee was :—Jambudh 12 annas
In the sub-districts last year prices we paid per rupee were :—Lalbagh 12 annas

J In the sub-districts the total prices of salt per 10,000 were.—Bengal 12 annas, Madras 14 annas, and Mysore 16 annas.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th October 1884.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHs.

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MUND OF 40 SEERS.								
LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MUWA AND CHENNA.				MAIZE OR INDIAN- COKE.				GRAM.		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		SALT.		DISTRICT.				
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICT.		
S. Ch. Re. A. Re. A. Re. A.																			BENGAL. <i>Western Districts.</i>	
2	18 0	18 8	21 0	190 0	120 0	0 120	0 13 0	13 10	13 2	2-14-8	2-14-9	2-15-8	Burdwan.
...	30 0	27 0	28 0	17 8	17 8	17 4	240 0	240 0	0 240	0 12 8	12 12	12 0	3 3	3 3	3 3	Bankura.		
...	18 0	18 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	0 160	0 12 0	12 12	12 0	3-2-6	3-2-6	3-1-3	Barabhum.		
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	165 0	165 0	0 165	0 12 12	12 12	12 0	3-0-3	3-0-3	3 14	Midnapore.		
...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	0 120	0 13 8	13 9	13 0	2 14	2 14	3 16	Hooghly.		
...	17 0	16 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	0 80	0 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Howrah.		
<i>Central Districts.</i>																				
...	...	21 8	21 8	26 10	19 11	19 11	20 0	100 0	100 0	0 90	0 12 12	12 13	13 5	2 12	2 12	2 12	Calcutta.			
...	...	20 0	16 0	22 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	100 0	90 0	0 90	0 13 5	12 18	13 13	2 12	3 0	3 0	24-Pergunnah.			
...	21 5	21 5	18 18	18 18	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 10	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nuddea.		
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	300 0	300 0	0 180	0 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoonia.		
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	190 0	190 0	0 190	0 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 2	3 1	3 3	Jessore.		
...	20 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	190 0	190 0	0 190	0 12 0	12 0	18 0	3-1-3	3-1-3	3 0	Morshedabad.		
...	14 0	16 0	17 12	17 12	160 0	160 0	0 180 0	0 ...	11 0	11 8	...	3 8	3 6	Dinapore.		
...	20 11	31 0	19 8	340 0	340 0	0 340	0 12 0	12 12	12 12	3 0	3 0	3 1-3	Rajshahye.			
...	14 0	20 0	17 8	110 0	100 0	0 110	0 11 14	11 14	11 14	3 2	3 5	3 6	Barguna.			
...	17 4	17 1	16 8	80 0	80 0	0 68	0 10 8	10 8	10 0	3-5-4	3-5-4	3-2-8	Bogra.			
...	17 4	17 4	18 13	200 0	200 0	0 200	0 19 6	18 6	18 0	3-1-6	3 1	3-2-6	Pubna.			
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	102 8	102 8	0 102	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling.			
16 0	16 0	13 0	30 0	36 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	102 8	102 8	0 102	0 12 4	12 4	12 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Jalpigoree.		
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																				
...	17 0	16 0	19 8	90 0	90 0	0 90	0 13 0	13 0	13 5	3 1	3 0	3 0	Dacca.		
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	190 0	190 0	0 190	0 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 2	3 2	3 5	Furusdpor.		
...	17 0	17 0	18 0	190 0	190 0	0 190	0 13 0	13 0	13 0	2 11	2 11	2 11	Bakergunge.		
...	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	3 3	3 2	3 6	Mymensingh.		

K The retail price of salt at Raigunge and Nitpore was 11½ seers per rupee.

L In the subdivision of Natore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

M In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gurbandia and Kurigram 13 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

N In the subdivision of Sonarpur the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

O The retail price of salt at Ku song was 8 seers per rupee, and at Sitigard 10 seers per rupee.

P The retail price of salt at Falangata in Alipur subdivision was 10 seers per rupee.

Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manikgunge 13 seers, Moonshigunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Moringa 13½ seers.

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gopalnagar 12 seers, and Mallarpur 12 seers.

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patarkhali 10½ seers, and Pirospore 11 seers.

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Attia 12 seers, and Jamaijoree 11½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE													
		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		GRBT MILLET— CHOLUM JOWAR.			
		Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.		
Eastern Districts.—Concluded.															
29	Chittagong	... 16 0 15 0 11 8	... ...	... 13 0 13 0 13 8	17 0 16 0 16 0	... 16 0 16 0 16 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 16 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 16 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 16 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 16 0	... ...
30	Noakhally	... ...	... ...	... 13 0 14 0 19 0	16 0 17 0 21 0	... 17 0 17 0 21 0	... ...	... 17 0 17 0 21 0	... ...	... 17 0 17 0 21 0	... ...	... 17 0 17 0 21 0	... ...	... 17 0 17 0 21 0	... ...
31	Tipperah	... 15 4 13 5 11 12	... ...	... 11 7 12 12 18 12	18 12 18 1 16 0 20 0	... 16 0 16 0 20 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 20 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 20 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 20 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 20 0	... ...
32	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	... ...	... ...	... 11 6 11 6 13 0	12 5 13 5 14 0	... 12 5 13 5 14 0	... ...	... 12 5 13 5 14 0	... ...	... 12 5 13 5 14 0	... ...	... 12 5 13 5 14 0	... ...	... 12 5 13 5 14 0	... ...
33	Hill Tipperah	12 0 12 0 10 0	... ...	... 12 0 14 0 18 0	14 0 16 0 16 0	... 16 0 16 0 20 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 20 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 20 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 20 0	... ...	... 16 0 16 0 20 0	... ...
BEHAR.															
34	Paisa	... 21 0 21 0 21 0	25 0 25 0 25 0	29 0 29 0 29 4	41 4 41 5 41 0	19 0 19 0 19 0	12 0 12 0 12 0	18 0 18 0 18 0	... ...	... 18 0 18 0 18 0	... ...	... 18 0 18 0 18 0	... ...	... 18 0 18 0 18 0	... ...
35	Gya	... 19 0 17 8 17 0	20 8 21 8 23 0	8 8 9 4 11 0	11 8 11 6 14 8	... 11 8 11 6 14 8	... ...	... 11 8 11 6 14 8	... ...	... 11 8 11 6 14 8	... ...	... 11 8 11 6 14 8	... ...	... 11 8 11 6 14 8	... ...
36	Shahabel*	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
37	Durbhanga*	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
38	Moraijipore	... 19 0 17 0 17 0	26 0 26 0 26 0	30 0 30 0 32 0	11 0 11 0 11 0	10 0 16 0 16 0	13 0 13 0 15 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
39	Saran	... 30 0 19 8 17 0	23 0 25 0 29 0	8 0 8 0 8 0	10 0 12 4 13 4	17 6 17 6 17 6	... ...	... 23 0 24 0 25 0	25 0 25 0 25 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
40	Champaran	... 16 6 14 0 19 0	20 0 21 0 29 0	13 0 11 0 14 0	20 0 15 8 19 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
41	Monghyr	... 19 7 19 0 17 13	19 15 21 0 26 4	9 13 9 8 11 8	11 0 10 8 13 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
42	Bhagalipore	... 18 15 18 15 15 2	18 15 18 15 21 7	10 1 10 1 13 10	18 10 18 10 12 10	15 2 15 2 15 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
43	Purneah	... 17 0 ... 18 0	... ...	11 0 11 0 14 0	14 0 14 0 16 0	15 0 15 0 16 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
44	Maldah	... 19 8 20 0 18 0	... ...	9 0 9 0 16 0	15 0 15 8 19 0	12 0 21 0 21 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
45	Southal Parg. 17 0 16 0 16 0	... ...	12 0 12 0 14 0	14 0 14 0 16 0	18 0 18 0 18 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
ORISSA.															
46	Cuttack	... 19 11 18 6 13 2	... ...	13 3 13 3 13 2	17 17 18 6 21 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
47	Pooree	... 14 7 13 2 10 8	... ...	15 12 17 2 15 12	19 8 18 8 19 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
48	Balasore	... 16 0 16 0 16 0	11 0 11 0 11 0	14 0 18 0 10 0	24 0 19 0 16 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
CHOTA NAGPORE South-Western Frontier Agency.															
49	Hazarebagh	... 15 8 14 0 16 0	16 0 16 0 16 8	9 0 11 0 11 0	9 8 14 0 13 0	15 0 15 0 15 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
50	Lohardanga	... 18 0 12 0 15 0	... ...	19 0 18 0 18 0	16 0 18 0 18 0	18 0 18 0 18 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
51	Singhbhum	... 18 0 18 0 18 0	10 0 12 0 12 0	24 0 20 0 20 0	28 0 28 0 24 0	24 0 24 0 26 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
52	Manbhum	... 15 0 18 0 18 0	... ...	14 0 18 0 16 0	19 0 19 0 20 0	18 0 18 0 18 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

* Not received.

† In the interior the price of rice ranged from 23½ to 26½ seers per rupee.

U In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.

V In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Brahmanbaria 12½ seers, and Chandpore 12 seers.

W In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nowrangpur 10 seers, and Aurnagabad 12 seers.

X In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bhetamarihi 11 seers, and Hajipore 12½ seers.

Y In the sub-divisions of Nowrangpur and Gopalpur the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

Z In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th October 1884.—(Concl.)

The total areas of salt per taluk were — Negusrai 11 acres, and Jasani 114 acres.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were—Banks 12 akras, Aladuban 11 akras, and Soopole 11 akras.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices were :—Kisangungu 9 rupees, and Arusha 11 rupees.

Z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were

26 The retail price of salt at Khoraa was 14 annas per rupee.

26 The retail price of salt at Bhuddinck was 8 seers per rupee.

The retail price of salt at Chaitra was 11 annas, and at Khandvalakhan 12 annas per rupee.

28 In the Government sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 annas per rupee.

29 In the Govindpura sub-division the total area of land was

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 Calcutta	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	1 9 6	1 18 0	4 14 0	6 16 0	3 6 0	3 18 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 1 18 0	
2 Serajgunge	..	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	..	..	..	4 18 0	4 18 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	2 8 0	..	..	..
3 Dacca	-	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	1 4 6	2 4 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	2 5 0	..	..	..
4 Narsingunge	2 15 0	2 3 3 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 2 0	..	..	..
5 Chittagong	..	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	..	..	..
6 Patna	..	1 18 0	1 13 0	1 14 6	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 16 0	2 14 0	2 3 0	..	..	..
7 Balasore	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	3 9 0	..	2 16 0	3 0 0	3 5 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
8 Pooree	2 0 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
9 Cuttack	..	1 16 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	..	..	..

CALCUTTA,
The 21st October 1884.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884

1909

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th October 1884.

OF 40 YEARS.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHENNAI GAZETTE

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of July 1884.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Date Imported.	Food-Grains.						Fibreous Products.		Oil-Seed.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			
	Rice and Paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard- seed.	Tin, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Dyed.	Un- dyed.	Bis- path.	Other kind.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in revenue).															
Repeal.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dewan ...	12,206	12,660	20,231	1,058	6,777	.....	28,566	.....	.....	264	516	163	29	57	185	519	.....
Gibbons ...	83	.....	63	11	14	.....	88	.....	845	10	.....	.....	.....	59	59	59	59
Singapore ...	1,66,443	74,950	1,66,750	11,157	1,013	1,013	1,64,743	7,931	190,207	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	414	414	414	414	
Calcutta ...	26,755	5,754	30,101	11,157	13,107	618	26,101	4,351	141,605	601	601	601	601	571	571	571	571	
Perambalur ...	56,100	13,782	69,791	124	1,339	.....	56,100	9,400	17,903	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	2,231	2,231	2,231	2,231
Idia ...	578	5	578	32,050	72,455	3,910	1,04,700	2,200	9,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	356	356	356
Uttar ...	6,352	12,150	12,212	.....	3,565	.....	16,554	1,125	85	150	150	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sore ...	8,005	6,983	8,005	1,198	6,274	196	51,884	2,220	2,220	9,400	811	811	811	116	116	116	116	
Orissa-Babu ...	6	6	22,287	33,286	196	85	85,775	638	.....	8,781	4,236	27	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras ...	66,423	66,423	261	101	67,693	1,010	210	770	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	15	15
Madras ...	8,209	8,209	734	17,460	106	35,932	1,657	210	8,781	4,516	1	1	1	78	78	78	78	
Madras ...	.....	.....	3,530	.....	.....	3,530	11,220	91,103	890	890	890	890	890	17,004	17,004	17,004	17,004
Cra ...	17,064	17,064	17,064	1,288	9,576	.....	17,054	1,237	105	596	596	596	596	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut ...	781	781	2,288	10	10	10	12,083	1,30,100	646,075	18,374	41,657	15,037	15,037	7,623	7,623	7,623	7,623	
Madras ...	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	165	49,505	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Madras ...	396	396	396	1,166	1,166	1,166	7,011	55,867	7,945	4,012	24,809	115	1,023	.....	.....	.....	43
Madras ...	6,781	6,781	6,781	1,036	36,287	36,287	65,404	17,463	6,015	15,814	15,814	15,814	15,814	205	205	205	205	
Madras ...	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	1,63,306	300	300	300	300	
Madras ...	5,700	5,700	5,700	10	10	10	5,700	5,700	5,700	589	589	589	589	4	4	4	4	
Madras ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	706	706	706	706	600	600	600	600	
Total of Madras ...	8,62,337	1,79,163	6,73,064	79,370	2,31,678	9,818	9,93,830	1,72,713	965,387	1,01,071	1,06,048	24,020	8,574	2,218	11,634	76,048	3,643	82,081
Repeal.	1	1	1	67,309	12,006	3,672	83,170	.....	.....	1,92,100	22,442	68	13	100	100	100	100
Repeal.	1	1	1	12,006	2,118	473	93,143	.....	.....	3,076	1,010	.....	.....	139	139	139	139
Repeal.	1	1	1	630	589	581	1,741	.....	.....	25,443	730	.....	.....	4	4	4	4
Repeal.	1	1	1	1	1	1	853	.....	.....	8,067	8,067	.....	.....	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,002
Repeal.	1	1	1	712	385	28	1,293	.....	.....	8,856	8,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repeal.	1	1	1	10,064	29,061	29,061	45,963	45,963	45,963	13,055	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repeal.	2,521	2,521	2,521	30,384	2,180	9,125	48,253	48,253	48,253	12,247	20,782	85	85	7	7	7	7	
Repeal.	1	1	1	1,010	3,281	150	8,041	8,041	8,041	20,247	20,247	20,247	20,247	128	128	128	128	
Repeal.	200	200	200	19,255	7,761	332	27,618	27,618	27,618	10,046	10,241	637	637	22	22	22	22	
Repeal.	1	1	1	14,623	5,030	.....	23,605	.....	.....	8,495	16,413	6	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Repeal.	2,722	2,722	2,722	2,51,617	63,182	14,837	3,82,023	744	1,730	3,23,064	1,20,384	647	151	741	69	1,468	2,216	
Onions.	40,711	20,451	60,963	215	34	.....	66,496	27	900	290	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
CHOTA NAGPUR.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	6,44,770	1,55,616	7,62,029	3,31,034	2,10,194	24,375	13,92,653	2,73,484	968,037	4,29,434	2,25,034	5,723	3,039	11,513	76,012	2,548	82,045	
OTHER PROVINCES	600	373	.....	.....	.....	375	213	.....	.....	30,504	64,930	58,707	303	84	.....	.....	.....
Bengal-Western Provinces and Oudh.	11	11	11	6,71,550	21,362	269	6,93,201	.....	.....	1,09,191	93,649	885	5,100	5	369	109	109
Punjab.	7	7	7	3,034	1,761	1,761	4,801	4,801	4,801	24,777	.....	.....	710	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces and Kamtiaht States.	.....	.....	.....	4,058	3,366	270	7,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	107	107	107	107	107
Assam.	9,793	9,793	9,793	17,206	270	270	27,001	.....	.....	61	18,720	448	448	448	2,432	2,432	2,432
Girnar Barwara.	3	3	3	5	5	5	8	8	1,000	.....	.....	585	585	12	12	12	12
Other places.	5	5	5	5	23	5	23	23	23	.....	.....	260	260	12	12	12	12
Grand Total (1884)	6,64,589	1,66,216	7,52,223	8,10,385	3,30,250	24,680	19,26,600	2,73,807	969,037	5,94,907	2,73,008	86,634	37,914	3,076	16,000	76,133	3,343	84,045
of Imports (1883)	11,00,920	1,84,503	11,54,940	13,32,906	2,86,090	66,423	26,91,909	4,85,980	1,54,680	8,30,981	2,09,845	69,774	34,674	8,068	52,767	69,345
in July (1883)	11,00,920	1,84,503	11,54,940	13,32,906	2,86,090	66,423	26,91,909	4,85,980	1,54,680	8,30,981	2,09,845	69,774	34,674	8,068	52,767	69,345

- One mounds of paddy is equivalent to 26 hours of rice.

↑ Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July 1884 was as follows.—

EXPORTED FROM CALIFORNIA														
To Indian ports.														
Hanbury	66,223	50	66,224	.....	80	.....	46,356	.....	1,145,600	.....	63	.....	18	300
Nind	.....	.....	.....	87	8,512	.....	8,540	.....	251,000	.....	2	.....	327	90
Madrass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in India	.....	.....	.....	8	987	.....	981	1,408	226,760	.....	4	29	11	40
British Burmah	3,992	.....	3,991	502	1,330	6	8,878	637	194,300	.....	27	26	5	1,165
Other Indian ports	16,784	1,013	16,611	.....	1,445	.....	20,860	1	946,520	.....	3	3	9	810
Tondicherry	.....	.....	.....	50	240	.....	180	.....	96,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,001
Total of Inter- portal trade	64,900	1,113	69,087	634	7,824	6	77,549	1,916	2,618,723	.....	60	93	6	381
To Foreign ports—														
Limited Argus	34,537	.....	34,537	8,00,700	51,937	.....	6,81,894	1,30,250	1,041,920	2,48,400	2,96,101	61,950	2,180	176
Other Foreign ports	4,01,682	172	4,81,682	31,220	20,833	7,993	8,80,000	64,527	4,285,270	2,18,265	60	309	610	1,066
Total of Foreign trade	6,05,619	172	6,86,167	31,30,220	72,770	7,206	11,62,893	1,98,497	5,324,180	6,44,686	2,96,161	63,355	2,509	1,626
Grand Total (1884 of exports)	6,64,536	1,200	6,86,164	3,30,274	80,924	7,207	11,60,879	2,00,403	7,745,918	6,56,000	3,00,181	63,481	3,613	1,913
In July	1,99,312	1,623	9,01,420	19,76,758	71,023	25,266	29,79,081	4,06,840	6,217,571	7,62,166	1,76,873	49,067	21,170	2,891

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

1911

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July 1884.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRANLES.				FIBROUS PRODUCTS.			OILSEEDS.		TRA. INDIAN.	COTTON, RAW.	BILK, RAW.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE.	PADDY.	WHEAT.	GRAM AND PULSES.	OTHER FOOD-GRANLES.	JUTE.	GUNNY-BAGS.	LINSEED.	MUSTARD-SEED.				DRAINED.	UNDRAINED.	BIS-PAHI.	OTHER KINDS.
By country boats	Mds. 5,34,691	Mds. 1,25,358	Mds. 1,36,924	Mds. 2,16,772	Mds. 11,516	Mds. 70,164	No. 280,187	Mds. 1,19,079	Mds. 1,07,654	Mds. 3,173	Mds. 470	Mds. 6,170	Mds. 20,383	Mds. 992	Mds. 17,677	
River steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat Indian	6,483	.....	6,65,002	62,400	5,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rail	22,808	.....	6,105	42,173	7,630	71,650	639,580	15,067	64,210	1,11,484	1,912	12,430	1,608	146	1,573	19,373
Cal. and South-Eastern	124	.....	150	278	.....	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Road	61,801	7,100	218	17,330	5	3,367	39,010	.....	56	.....	929	.....	7,611	4,466	.....	15,708
Sea	50,222	23,851	218	17,330	5	1,080	360	.....	27	1,114	10,342	.....	3,183	12	.....	742
Grand Total of Imports in July	65,684	1,50,214	8,10,921	3,39,249	24,619	273,597	8,70,037	5,94,967	3,73,086	81,036	37,914	3,078	14,969	70,333	3,512	62,663
Imports in July	11,00,820	1,56,502	13,82,864	2,60,080	46,423	6,05,980	1,54,060	5,90,981	2,04,945	60,774	34,479	2,045	32,707	69,889	.....	.....

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of July 1884.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whether exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Whether exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	European.	Indian.		
BENGAL.	Rs. 1,65,256	1,420	Mds. 552	Mds. 1,018	25,476	27,203	CHOTA NAGPUR.	Rs. 16,065	Rs. 16	Mds. 75	Mds. 5,330
Burdwan	60,712	.....	255	502	16,073	9,553	Mandarman	.....	.....	1,000	515
Berhampore	81,500	.....	603	.....	24,515	2,215	Total of Chota Nagpore	57,072	16	1,070	345
Brahmapuri	82,591	6,010	772	65	304	41,074	Grand Total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	37,84,890	28,880	10,091	8,004
Deccan	1,41,295	16,620	418	.....	11,321	36,110	7,22,155	7,22,155	845,064	.....	.....
Dhaka	2,12,565	.....	1,874	.....	29,060	19,208	OTHER PROVINCES.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhaka	18,880	.....	99	.....	9,161	.....	Assam	6,93,700	280	465	39,073
Dhaka	68,554	.....	279	.....	25,843	4,915	North-Western Provinces	21,05,781	10,830	3,136	10,832
Dhaka	64,443	1,210	16	.....	9,023	6,675	And Oudh	21,23,072	1,210	1,330	334,405
Dhaka	42,024	110	198	.....	16,366	105	Punjab	7,23,072	1,210	1,330	27,720
Dhaka	56,700	110	131	.....	26,242	3,230	Central Provinces	63,704	90	90	184
Dhaka	2,22,210	.....	188	.....	11,485	85	Baroda States	14,976	28	28	1,144,000
Dhaka	21,380	1,540	50	1	1,485	1,050	Bombyay	1,106	.....	.....	2,307,273
Dhaka	1,21,880	.....	681	.....	61,072	3,125	Madras	1,03,040	220	2,690	2,311,000
Dhaka	68,312	640	27	.....	2,475	.....	Sind	.....	.....	.....	60,980
Dhaka	40,824	440	130	.....	13,426	245	Pondicherry	1,88,046	247	3,084	144,380
Dhaka	6,945,21	.....	2,527	374	36,783	100	British Burmah	2,07,672	6,103	5,712	5,324,605
Dhaka	1,84,044	.....	1,023	.....	42,706	280	Other places	.....	.....	701	.....
Dhaka	84,935	.....	10	.....	27,046	.....	Total of Exports of July	77,00,639	55,353	26,361	9,552
Dhaka	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	.....	Exports in July	60,10,513	53,534	32,911	6,582
Dhaka	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,11,784	6,136,040
Dhaka	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhaka	6,000	.....	.....	.....	20,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	33,68,644	25,010	19,104	1,903	4,36,503	150,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MEERUT.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purnia	3,65,942	260	184	201	1,34,782	250,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purnia	39,512	260	50	150	11,228	2,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	1,05,502	440	10	234	23,502	56,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	36,611	.....	.....	11	4,216	1,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	90,072	850	.....	277	11,777	10,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	1,01,058	740	.....	28	1,447	2,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	63,016	.....	28	212	12,088	460,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	100	69	320	320	10,043	22,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	1,26,973	.....	163	309	21,018	6,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	1,71,648	320	110	344	29,884	56,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	13,11,604	2,970	675	2,028	2,02,260	472,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orissa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,500	211,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orissa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July 1884 was as follows:-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs. 1,03,80,010	.....	.....	.....	18,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Foreign Ports—	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	25,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Foreign ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Foreign Trade	1,03,00,517	.....	.....	.....	19,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Indian Ports—	3,617	1,47,005	.....	.....	3,561	51,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombyay	.....	6,751	10,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macca	490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Burmah	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Indian ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Interport Trade	16,108	1,57,076	.....	.....	3,844	81,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of July	1,04,21,225	1,57,576	19,493	3,544	9,05,178	1,169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imports in July	99,87,908	1,33,298	12,890	7,427	10,47,005	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.				COTTON TWIST.				SALT.	GUNNY-BAGS.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

MeteoroLOGIST DIVISION:		DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.															
				AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.			TEMPERATURE.									
				Mean barometric height, 10 a.m.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Precipitating direction.	Mean wind velocity, city.	Wind during work.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean diurnal temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 a.m. temperature.	Average humidity at 10 a.m.	Average cloud amount at 10 a.m. for week.	
Orissa.	South-West District.	Gopalpur	29°145	29°095	—	NW	171	86°0	76°8	85°3	76°2	91°8	—	88°0	77	23			
		False Point	29°165	29°098	+085	NE	123	85°0	68°0	87°8	73°5	80°6	-1°3	88°8	68	29			
		Cuttack	29°145	29°090	+001	Calm	24	96°4	70°8	99°8	73°5	81°8	-0°8	88°8	63	24			
		Balasore	29°145	30°005	—	NNE	66	68°4	68°9	87°2	71°1	79°1	—	83°0	69	04			
	South-West Midnapore.	Saugor Island	29°190	29°082	+085	NNE	150	88°7	73°0	87°5	74°0	81°1	-0°2	88°5	68	10			
		Midnapore	29°154	30°005	—	N	62°3	89°8	69°2	87°7	70°0	70°3	—	88°4	61	17			
		24-Pargunnahs...	29°170	29°008	+103	NE	61	84°1	73°2	87°5	74°3	81°0	-0°4	88°7	64	09			
		Howrah	29°170	29°008	+103	NE	61	84°1	73°2	87°5	74°3	81°0	-0°4	88°7	64	09			
	South-East District.	Hooghly	29°153	30°014	+104	NE	45	89°6	71°9	89°0	73°0	80°9	-0°7	88°7	58	00			
		Burdwan	29°153	30°014	+104	NE	45	89°6	71°9	89°0	73°0	80°9	-0°7	88°7	58	00			
		Bankura	29°170	—	—	NW	63	89°0	68°4	88°2	70°1	78°2	—	88°9	58	06			
		Barisal	29°170	—	—	NW	63	89°0	68°4	88°2	70°1	78°2	—	88°9	58	06			
	West Bengal.	Raniganj	29°170	—	—	NW	63	89°0	68°4	88°2	70°1	78°2	—	88°9	58	06			
		West Burdwan	29°161	30°000	+101	N	43°6	87°6	71°8	87°0	73°3	89°2	-1°7	88°7	77	14			
		Moorshedabad	29°161	30°000	+101	N	43°6	87°6	71°8	87°0	73°3	89°2	-1°7	88°7	77	14			
		Nuddea	29°161	30°000	+101	Observatory not started.													
Bengal.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Jessore	29°160	29°000	+093	N	51	90°7	70°9	89°7	78°6	81°7	-0°6	88°5	60	03			
		Khoilna	29°162	29°002	+000	NE	27	89°1	70°0	88°2	73°7	81°0	+0°5	88°6	70	27			
		Chittagong	29°162	29°002	+000	NE	27	89°1	70°0	88°2	73°7	81°0	+0°5	88°6	70	27			
		Demagiri	29°162	29°002	+000	Observations not received.													
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Barrimal	29°160	—	1	N	Out of order.	89°1	70°4	86°7	72°7	79°3	—	88°0	57	16			
		Noakhally	29°162	30°000	—	Calm & N	90°0	60°5	87°0	73°7	80°8	—	86°6	39	03				
		Furreedpore	29°160	—	—	NE	37°1	80°3	67°0	86°8	73°2	80°0	—	86°6	68	00			
		Dacca	29°159	29°001	+083	N	36	91°8	70°1	86°5	74°0	81°7	-0°1	86°9	67	10			
	Commilla.	Commilla	29°157	29°002	—	NW	16°3	92°8	68°8	90°5	73°9	62°2	—	86°1	67	01			
		Mymensingh	29°166	—	1	ENE	96	91°3	68°1	89°2	74°6	81°8	—	86°2	67	09			
		Bogra and Patna	29°140	29°000	—	NE	37°5	91°1	64°8	89°0	70°9	79°0	—	86°2	68	09			
		Rajshahiya	29°173	29°018	—	N	40°9	86°0	65°7	84°9	68°8	76°9	—	86°3	63	09			
	North Bengal.	Dinapore	29°148	29°009	—	NW	53°7	89°6°	65°7°	85°6°	70°2°	79°3°	—	86°3	60	09			
		Rungpore	29°178	30°004	—	NE	61	89°3	66°1	88°5	69°0	79°1	—	86°1	70	09			
		Jalpigores	29°170	29°000	—	NE & E	67°6	89°0	66°1	87°9	67°0	77°6	—	86°4	64	14			
		Cooch Behar	29°170	—	—	Calm	45	64°1	45°7	61°9	47°6	56°7	—	86°2	77	26			
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling Hill Districts.	Darjeeling	23°126	—	—	Observations not received.													
		Purneah	29°175	29°003	+065	Calm	14	89°2	65°9	88°1	67°0	77°8	-2°1	86°4	66	06			
		North Bhagulpore	29°175	—	—	NW	—	86°4	64°0	85°8	65°0	75°6	—	86°9	61	06			
		Moufflerpore	29°175	—	—	WNW	89	86°9	60°0	86°3	70°1	75°3	-1°8	81°7	68	08			
	Chumpanur.	Durbhanga	29°171	30°021	+129	WNW	89	86°9	60°0	86°3	70°1	75°3	-1°8	81°7	68	08			
		Chumpanur	29°170	30°000	—	NW	89°2	85°6	63°8	87°9	65°8	76°9	—	86°6	54	17			
		Barun	29°174	—	—	WNW & SSW & E	10°1	87°5	67°5	86°8	65°3	77°6	—	86°0	61	09			
		Dohree	29°165	30°023	—	W	112°3	87°4	66°0	86°5	69°3	76°1	—	81°8	60	11			
	Shahabed.	Buxar	29°170	30°015	—	W	22°6	85°6	66°8	87°6	67°0	68°2	—	86°1	63	10			
		Arrsa	29°161	30°000	—	W	24°2	85°6	66°8	87°6	67°2	77°8	—	86°1	67	14			
		Gya	29°110	29°007	P	Calm & E	34	90°5	64°8	89°9	66°4	78°3	-2°1	86°0	53	09			
		Patna	29°153	30°040	+122	W	41	87°9	67°8	87°3	69°6	78°4	-2°6	81°7	60	20			
Nabaribagh.	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29°136	30°003	—	NW	21	88°6	65°0	86°8	66°8	77°8	—	86°0	63	01			
	Moughyr	29°165	—	—	NE	79	83°4	63°8	82°0	65°7	75°8	-1°8	76°7	60	20				
	Bonthal Pargunnahs	Doomda	29°165	—	—	NNW	71°6	87°1	67°4	86°4	68°4	77°6	—	81°1	77	0			
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27°160	30°010	+004	NE	79	83°4	63°8	82°0	65°7	75°8	-1°8	76°7	60	20			
	Lohardurga	Kanpur	27°165	30°004	—	—	82°3	61°6	51°9	61°3	63°2	73°4	—	76°7	60	10			
	Manbhoon singhboon	Oyebasse	29°223	—	—	NE	89°0	68°0	60°3	87°1	68°3	77°3	—	81°2	64	19			

* For five days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same month. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means are the numerical means of averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions from the district (i.e., the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations). A rainy day is one in which the rainfall exceeds 1 mm.

for the week ending Friday, the 17th October 1884.

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.			
	RAINFALL.															
	Of week.	Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.							
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Rain for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Normal number of rainy days.							
0'00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gopalpur	...{	Pooree	...{			
0'06	0'82	0'43	0'63	0'68	+2'05	0'83	0'67	-8'86	1'8	False Point	...{	...{	...{			
0'08	0'65	1'72	1'80	3'76	-1'83	0'36	0'70	-5'43	1'5	Cuttack	...{	Cuttack	...{			
Nil	0'29	1'02	3'22	4'15	-0'83	0'40	0'93	+1'53	0'2	Balasore	...{	Balasore	...{			
Nil	Nil	2'16	2'76	4'08	-2'16	0'78	0'72	+6'07	0'0	Seugor Island	...{	South-West Midnapore	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'93	1'88	3'27	-1'39	0'03	0'16	-7'01	0'0	Midnapore	...{	South 24-Pergunnah	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'87	1'68	3'25	-1'67	0'27	0'14	-1'87	0'0	Calcutta	...{	Midnapore	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'89	0'81	3'18	-2'87	0'76	0'50	-10'83	0'0	Burdwan	...{	Howrah	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'00	2'17	3'29	-1'03	0'66	0'92	-14'16	0'0	Raniganj	...{	Burdwan	...{			
Nil	Nil	2'57	1'74	3'91	-2'17	0'82	0'80	-15'28	0'0	Berhampore	...{	Bankura	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'76	0'91	3'16	-2'25	0'66	0'79	-14'84	0'0	Moorshedabad	...{	Bardhaman	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'86	1'88	3'08	-1'78	0'64	0'13	-1'40	0'0	Jessore	...{	Nuddea	...{			
0'00	0'10	1'90	0'79	4'06	-4'17	0'36	0'69	-12'33	0'5	Chittagong	...{	Jessore	...{			
Nil	1'62	2'38	6'02	-3'06	6'02	0'01	2'01	-25'30	0'0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...{	Khodis	...{			
Nil	0'01	2'17	2'26	4'32	-2'06	72'00	74'12	-1'16	0'2	Demagiri	...{	Chittagong	...{			
Nil	Nil	2'38	3'11	5'32	-2'21	0'54	10'59	-23'05	0'0	Barisal	...{	Demagiri	...{			
Nil	Nil	2'12	0'80	3'63	-3'03	0'01	5'41	-13'00	0'0	Backergunge	...{	Barisal	...{			
Nil	0'05	1'60	1'63	3'62	-1'00	0'80	0'65	-15'05	0'3	Noakhally	...{	Noakhally	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'78	1'70	6'42	-2'72	5'30	0'05	-12'28	0'0	Furreedpore	...{	Furreedpore	...{			
Nil	0'05	1'25	1'82	4'23	-2'40	42'22	67'15	-21'93	0'2	Dacca	...{	Dacca	...{			
0'04	0'05	2'14	1'87	3'95	-2'08	34'58	54'53	-19'77	0'2	Comilla	...{	Comilla	...{			
Nil	Nil	2'06	3'18	3'08	-0'50	32'98	51'84	-18'80	0'0	Mymensingh	...{	Mymensingh	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'22	3'60	3'12	+0'73	38'70	50'51	-16'76	0'0	Chittagong	...{	Sylhet	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'91	4'01	4'57	+0'38	46'73	76'43	-20'72	0'0	Barisal	...{	Barisal	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'05	6'94	6'39	+3'55	94'71	112'27	-17'60	0'0	Julpgoroo	...{	Julpgoroo	...{			
Nil	0'10	1'79	8'21	6'58	+2'68	112'71	147'98	-35'23	0'5	Coote Behar	...{	Coote Behar	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'83	6'43	8'53	+3'90	44'19	80'87	-12'33	0'0	Darjeeling	...{	Darjeeling Hill Districts	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'36	1'49	3'20	-0'87	30'96	46'70	-15'74	0'0	Purneah	...{	Purneah	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'35	0'88	4'34	-3'46	41'14	48'79	-2'65	0'0	North Bhagipore	...{	North Bhagipore	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'47	0'00	2'90	-1'00	29'39	39'64	-10'15	0'0	Mozullipore	...{	Mozullipore	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'83	1'68	2'09	-0'66	27'69	37'70	-10'01	0'0	Durjhunna	...{	Durjhunna	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'40	0'70	2'00	-1'39	25'36	38'91	-15'55	0'0	Monbari	...{	Monbari	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'49	0'77	2'31	-1'44	25'48	39'14	-12'65	0'0	Chupra	...{	Chupra	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'52	2'63	1'99	+0'03	29'26	40'57	-12'31	0'0	Dehri	...{	Dehri	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'21	6'30	3'06	+1'64	33'70	47'00	-16'90	0'0	Buxar	...{	Buxar	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'78	1'64	2'12	-0'53	33'76	46'07	-11'91	0'0	Shahabad	...{	Shahabad	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'71	1'23	2'26	-1'04	33'56	46'00	-10'44	0'0	Arrah	...{	Arrah	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'75	1'02	1'78	-0'65	43'70	49'51	-5'65	0'0	Gaya	...{	Gaya	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'49	0'77	2'31	-1'44	25'48	39'14	-12'65	0'0	Patna	...{	Patna	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'52	2'63	1'99	+0'03	29'26	40'57	-12'31	0'0	South Bhagipore	...{	South Bhagipore	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'21	6'30	3'06	+1'64	33'70	47'00	-16'90	0'0	Monghyr	...{	Monghyr	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'78	1'64	2'12	-0'53	33'76	46'07	-11'91	0'0	South Pergunnah	...{	South Pergunnah	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'71	1'23	2'26	-1'04	33'56	46'00	-10'44	0'0	Hassabganj	...{	Hassabganj	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'75	1'02	1'78	-0'65	43'70	49'51	-5'65	0'0	Loknath	...{	Loknath	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'49	0'77	2'31	-1'44	25'48	39'14	-12'65	0'0	Baruipur	...{	Baruipur	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'52	2'63	1'99	+0'03	29'26	40'57	-12'31	0'0	Chittagong	...{	Chittagong	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'21	6'30	3'06	+1'64	33'70	47'00	-16'90	0'0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...{	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'78	1'64	2'12	-0'53	33'76	46'07	-11'91	0'0	Julpgoroo	...{	Julpgoroo	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'71	1'23	2'26	-1'04	33'56	46'00	-10'44	0'0	Coote Behar	...{	Coote Behar	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'75	1'02	1'78	-0'65	43'70	49'51	-5'65	0'0	Darjeeling	...{	Darjeeling	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'49	0'77	2'31	-1'44	25'48	39'14	-12'65	0'0	Purneah	...{	Purneah	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'36	1'49	3'20	-0'87	30'96	46'70	-15'74	0'0	North Jorehah	...{	North Jorehah	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'35	0'88	4'34	-3'46	41'14	48'79	-2'65	0'0	Durjhunna	...{	Durjhunna	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'47	0'00	2'90	-1'00	29'39	39'64	-10'15	0'0	Chumparan	...{	Chumparan	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'83	1'68	2'09	-0'66	27'69	37'70	-10'01	0'0	Barun	...{	Barun	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'40	0'70	2'00	-1'39	25'36	38'91	-15'55	0'0	Dehri	...{	Dehri	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'49	0'77	2'31	-1'44	25'48	39'14	-12'65	0'0	Buxar	...{	Buxar	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'52	2'63	1'99	+0'03	29'26	40'57	-12'31	0'0	Shahabad	...{	Shahabad	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'21	6'30	3'06	+1'64	33'70	47'00	-16'90	0'0	Arrah	...{	Arrah	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'78	1'64	2'12	-0'53	33'76	46'07	-11'91	0'0	Gaya	...{	Gaya	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'71	1'23	2'26	-1'04	33'56	46'00	-10'44	0'0	Patna	...{	Patna	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'75	1'02	1'78	-0'65	43'70	49'51	-5'65	0'0	South Bhagipore	...{	South Bhagipore	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'49	0'77	2'31	-1'44	25'48	39'14	-12'65	0'0	Monghyr	...{	Monghyr	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'52	2'63	1'99	+0'03	29'26	40'57	-12'31	0'0	South Pergunnah	...{	South Pergunnah	...{			
Nil	Nil	1'21	6'30	3'06	+1'64	33'70	47'00	-16'90	0'0	Hassabganj	...{	Hassabganj	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'78	1'64	2'12	-0'53	33'76	46'07	-11'91	0'0	Loknath	...{	Loknath	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'71	1'23	2'26	-1'04	33'56	46'00	-10'44	0'0	Baruipur	...{	Baruipur	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'75	1'02	1'78	-0'65	43'70	49'51	-5'65	0'0	Chittagong	...{	Chittagong	...{			
Nil	Nil	0'49	0'77	2'31	-1'44	25'48	39'14									

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 17th October 1884.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 17th October 1884.	Average total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 11th October.	Sunday, 12th October.	Monday, 13th October.	Tuesday, 14th October.	Wednesday, 15th October.	Thursday, 16th October.	Friday, 17th October.				
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree	0.17	0.10	0.11	1	1.17	4.12	4.73	45.81	45.26		
	Khurda	Khurda	0.10	0.10	0.11	1	1.25	2.10	4.63	45.52	51.80		
	Bangur	Bangur	0.10	0.10	0.11	1	0.81	2.67	3.40	30.45	67.01		
	Sale Point	Sale Point	0.10	0.10	0.11	1	0.91	1.63	6.90	45.32	50.81		
	Hukitola	Hukitola	0.10	0.10	0.11	1	0.91	1.63	6.90	45.32	50.81		
Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	Jagatsingapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.87	45.13		
	Banksi	Banksi	0.08	0.15	0.11	1	0.26	1.78	3.14	40.81	57.85		
	Cuttick	Cuttick	0.10	0.10	0.11	1	0.91	1.63	3.20	39.03	60.40		
	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	0.10	0.10	0.11	1	0.11	2.34	3.20	43.22	50.96		
	Sajpore	Sajpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Balasore	Chandballi	Chandballi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bhadrak	Bhadrak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Burni	Burni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Balasore	Balasore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Jellesore	Jellesore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South-West Bengal	Buripatna	Buripatna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Midnapore	Contai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Swagar Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Tamnick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Midnapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16 Parganas	Ghatia	Ghatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Diamond Harbour	Diamond Harbour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Alipore Jad	Alipore Jad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Barrackpore	Barrackpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Dum-Dum	Dum-Dum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Howrah	Banast	Banast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Howrah	Howrah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Moushika (Gulabberia)	Moushika (Gulabberia)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hooghly	Sealdah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hoogly	Hoogly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurdwan	Jhansiabed	Jhansiabed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Culna	Culna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hurdwan	Hurdwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Culna	Culna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Kanengunge	Kanengunge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bankura	Bankura	Bankura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bankarpore	Bankarpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Majhera	Majhera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Khatra	Khatra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hartoom	Bh. Soory	Bh. Soory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hetampore	Hetampore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nudia	Nongong	Nongong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bansdah	Bansdah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Kishnachor	Kishnachor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Uttarapara	Uttarapara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Metherpara	Metherpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khoilna	Koshtia	Koshtia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Khatra	Khatra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Khoilna	Khoilna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jasore	Narsil	Narsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Desora	Desora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Jhendah	Jhendah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hugorah	Hugorah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Moorshedabad	Kandi	Kandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hampore Hati	Hampore Hati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Berhampore	Berhampore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Lalgash	Lalgash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Azimganj	Azimganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bardhaman	Juncarpore	Juncarpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Lakra	Lakra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Chittagong	Chittagong	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Chittagong Hill Tracts	0.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bankura	Patakhally	Patakhally	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Puccopore	Puccopore	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Burrail	Burrail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bhula	Bhula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nabar	Neakhally	Neakhally	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Romy	Romy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dakshin	Masarpore	Masarpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Purunarpore	Purunarpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Gasundo	Gasundo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dakshin	Yunnengunge	Yunnengunge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Leena	Leena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Yunnengunge</td												

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 17th October 1884—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.	Total rainfall from 1st to 17th October 1884.	Average daily rainfall from 1st to 17th October.	Total rainfall since 1st May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Sunday, 11th October.	Monday, 12th October.	Tuesday, 13th October.	Wednesday, 14th October.	Thursday, 15th October.	Friday, 16th October.	Number of rainy days.					
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna Sorajkunda	0'20	0'30	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	2'15	0'13	39'17	52'47
	Bogra	Kherpore Nowkhilla Hors Panchabibi	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	3'10	0'18	60'10	60'79
	Bardhaman	Braileah Nattore Nowgong	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	1'75	0'13	53'70	53'70
	Maldah	Maldah	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	1'00	0'14	52'62	52'81
	Dinakarpur	Mohadebpur Churnarap Raniganj Dinakarpur Balurghat	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	2'15	0'13	52'90	52'90
	Ranipore	Bhawaniungunge (Ugalanda) Ranipore Kuttrana Rogdanga (Kutphamar) Jalpore	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	4'16	0'14	56'06	52'37
	Cooch Behar	Dindutta Gowt Behar Mikligunge Matahannah	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	1'10	0'13	117'23	60'49
	Darjeeling Hill.	Hora Siliguri Parjedong Katumpong	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	4'72	0'13	73'69	73'69
	Purnea	Kosongunge Arunachan Purnea	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	7'12	0'13	67'95	68'89
North Bihar	Madhopur Sonepur	Madhopur Sonepur	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	6'62	0'13	33'76	46'87
	Durbhanga	Dappore Durrumara Madhubani	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'99	0'13	101'13	113'30
	Musufpur	Sitamarhi Musufpur Bajpore	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	2'15	0'13	2'15	2'15
	Champaran	Motihari Bettiah	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'17	0'13	40'71	40'86
	Sarai	Gopalgunge Siwan Choprak	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'09	0'13	2'15	43'58
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Banar	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'03	0'13	2'15	43'58
	Shahabad	Bhazar Dinore Bhulaboh Sasaram Arran	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'00	0'13	2'15	20'08
	Gaya	Aurungabad Gaya Sowardah Jehannabad	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'50	0'13	2'15	20'01
	Patna	Patna Dinspore Bihar Burh	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'00	0'13	2'15	20'01
	Mauzpur	Begusarai Mauzpur Jamu	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	1'77	0'13	2'15	37'04
	South Bihar	Bhagalpur Banar	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'20	0'13	2'15	37'04
	Bhagalpur Banar	Rajminal Goda Pakur Nya Doomka Deognur Jamunia	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'13	0'13	2'15	47'26
	Hazaribagh	Pachamha Hazaribagh Bengorghat Kharai	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'20	0'13	2'15	47'26
	Lohardaga	Lohardaga Jashore Paimow	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'05	0'13	2'15	47'26
	Jinglboom	Unyphame	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	1'32	0'13	2'15	49'61
	Manbhum	Purulia Gobindapur	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	0'20	Nil	Nil	0'65	0'13	2'15	49'61

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall column are left blank.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH OCTOBER 1884.**

The chief feature of the meteorology of the past week was the establishment of the north-east monsoon in the Madras coast. The south-west monsoon winds ceased to give rain to Bengal after the 5th October. They retreated very rapidly, and were almost immediately replaced in Bengal by steady northerly winds. For several days gradients were very small, but were such as favour the commencement of the north-east monsoon without the occurrence of a large disturbance or cyclonic storm. During this period, lasting from the 5th until the 13th, the winds were very light over the whole of the Bay, and little or no rain fell in any part of India. The winds commenced to increase rapidly in force on the 13th at the entrance to the Bay, the barometer gave way quickly, the skies clouded over, and rain began to fall on the west coast, commencing at the Negapatam coast and extending gradually northwards to Orissa. The strong southerly moist winds which were then prevalent in the south of the Bay initiated on the 15th a small cyclonic disturbance in the south-west of the Bay between the north-east coast of Ceylon and the Negapatam coast. It was of small intensity at sea, the depression apparently not exceeding two-tenths of an inch. It advanced to the west-north-west across the coast in the neighbourhood of Negapatam on the 17th. Rain fell in connection with it over the whole coast, from Chandbal southwards on the 15th, 16th, and 17th. The rainfall was moderate in amount in the Orissa and Ganjam coast districts, but heavy over the whole coast area south of Vizagapatam. The weather in Bengal has been strictly related to this disturbance and its antecedent conditions. Pressure was excessive, temperature unusually low, the air dry, and winds from north generally at the beginning of the week. These conditions favoured the establishment of the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast. It is a very exceptional circumstance for the north-east monsoon on that coast to be initiated so early in October by a cyclonic disturbance formed so far south as the neighbourhood of the Negapatam coast. This disturbance intensified the indraught from the north slightly, and hence during the latter part of the week gave unusually dry and clear weather with north-easterly winds in all parts of Bengal, except Orissa, which was in the outskirts of the disturbance.

The rainfall of the week has been practically nil over the whole Province except Orissa. One or two very light and very local showers were received in Bengal, but they were of no importance.

The normal or average rainfall of the week for South-West Bengal is 2 inches, of East Bengal 2·1 inches, and of North Bengal 1·9 inches. The actual rainfall of the week in South-West Bengal averaged nil, in North Bengal ·01 inch, and in East Bengal ·02 inch. The normal rainfall of North Behar is ·5 inch, of South Behar ·6 inch, and of Chutia Nagpur ·75 inch. No rain fell in any of these divisions. The average rainfall of the week in Orissa is 2 inches, and the actual rainfall was only ·5 inch or 25 per cent. of the average.

Pressure was unusually high at the commencement of the week. The excess ranged from ·10" at Chittagong to ·17" at Durbhunga. Pressure oscillated within narrow limits during the whole of the week, and no change of importance occurred in the relative distribution of pressure, except that the area of least excessive pressure was transferred from East Bengal to Orissa. By this change the only important abnormal feature of the relative distribution of pressure over the Province of the previous week disappeared. Pressure on the 17th was in excess by amounts ranging from ·07" at False Point to ·12" at Durbhunga.

The mean pressure of the week has hence been considerably in excess, by amounts which averaged ·07" in East Bengal, ·09" in Orissa, ·10" in South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur and ·12" in Behar.

Temperature, as is usually the case during a period of excessive pressure, was below the average. This was, as during the previous week, chiefly due to the unusually low night temperatures. The lowest minimum temperatures observed during the week with the corresponding figures for the previous week are given in the following table:—

			Lowest minimum temperature during week ending 17th October.	Lowest minimum temperature during week ending 10th October.	Difference.
Darjeeling	...	...	45·7	47·6	1·9 decrease.
Rancalee	...	...	61·4	60·9	0·5 increase.
Motihari	...	...	63·8	67·3	3·5 decrease.
Hazaribagh	...	...	63·8	63·3	0·5 increase.
Mozufferpore	...	...	64·0	64·9	0·9 decrease.
Gya	...	...	64·2	65·2	1·0 "
Rampore Bealeah	...	...	64·7	68·7	+4·0 "
Arrah	...	...	64·8	64·8	.....
Serajgunge	...	...	64·8	70·7	5·9 decrease.
Purneah	...	...	64·9	66·9	2·0 "

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1917

The above shows that the greatest decrease in the night temperature during the week occurred in North Bengal and Behar, and this is also borne out by the mean night temperatures given in the meteorological abstract.

The mean temperature of the week was normal in East Bengal, and nearly 1° in defect in Orissa, South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur. The deficiency averaged $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Behar and was probably even larger in North Bengal, where the air appears to have been unusually cool.

Winds.—Have been unusually steady during the week. They were from directions between north-east and west at the commencement of the week, west and north-west winds preponderating. During the latter part of the week, after the cyclonic disturbance began to form in the south of the Bay, they shifted round towards east, and north-east to east winds prevailed generally at the end of the week. Easterly winds displaced the usual westerly winds in Behar for a short period, commencing on the 16th.

Rainfall.—With the exception of one or two light showers of no importance in Bengal, the only division which received rain during the week was Orissa. The skies began to cloud over on the 14th. The Pooree district received showers on that day. Pooree registered 1.17 inches at 6 P.M. The rainfall was more general on the 15th, and fell over the southern and central coast districts of Orissa. Chandbally received the largest amount, 1.72 inches. One or two light showers fell on the 17th, after which the skies cleared again.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 17th October 1884:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
			of highest of each day.	of lowest of each day.	of mean for each day.											
Orissa	90° 4'	68° 0'	87° 6'	74° 0'	80° 8'	-9° 8'	6° 50'	2° 01'	-1° 21'	1° 1'	2° 2'	-1° 1'	2° 38'	4° 20'	48° 58'	50° 51'
South-West Bengal	90° 7'	68° 4'	88° 1'	72° 8'	80° 5'	-9° 7'	Nil	1° 97'	-1° 97'	0° 0'	2° 3'	-2° 3'	1° 59'	3° 41'	41° 98'	40° 54'
East Bengal	92° 3'	68° 1'	88° 3'	73° 7'	81° 0'	+0° 1'	0° 02'	2° 07'	-2° 06'	0° 2'	2° 8'	-2° 6'	1° 77'	4° 39'	59° 13'	51° 13'
North Bengal	91° 1'	64° 7'	87° 7'	69° 3'	75° 6'	-	0° 01'	1° 60'	-1° 88'	0° 1'	1° 9'	-1° 8'	4° 60'	6° 13'	61° 74'	79° 93'
North Behar	89° 2'	63° 7'	87° 0'	67° 8'	77° 1'	-2° 5'	Nil	0° 52'	-0° 52'	0° 0'	0° 8'	-0° 8'	2° 60'	2° 81'	36° 92'	33° 31'
South Behar	90° 3'	64° 2'	87° 3'	68° 6'	77° 8'	-2° 4'	Nil	0° 64'	-0° 64'	0° 0'	1° 1'	-1° 1'	2° 14'	2° 25'	26° 50'	46° 16'
Chutia Nagpur	83° 4°	61° 4°	81° 8°	63° 5°	73° 7°	-1° 3°	Nil	0° 75'	-0° 75'	0° 0'	1° 0'	-1° 0'	1° 60'	2° 15'	33° 44'	31° 80'

* Chutia Nagpur not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

JOHN ELIOT,

The 20th October 1884.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 12th to 18th October 1884.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
October	12th	80·3	80·3	16·3	73·0	76·7	.879	75·1	85	Nil
	13th	80·7	80·8	16·6	73·3	76·5	.877	74·6	82	"
	14th	82·0	82·0	16·0	74·6	77·3	.876	76·2	80	"
	15th	82·1	82·1	13·2	75·8	74·8	.866	71·2	70	"
	16th	81·1	80·9	15·9	71·0	74·4	.770	71·7	73	"
	17th	80·8	80·8	16·0	73·8	74·2	.768	70·9	72	"
	18th	80·7	80·8	15·0	73·8	73·3	.721	69·5	68	"

The mean temperature of the seven days 81·1

The extreme variation of temperature 16·8

The maximum temperature 89·8

The mean relative humidity % 76

The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th October 1884 Ina. Nil

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10th, 16th and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA
Calcutta, the 20th October 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

The mortuary statistics of the districts in Bengal for the month of August 1884, furnish the following particulars :—

- That the deaths of 107,875 persons were recorded out of a population of 66,163,884, representing an annual ratio of 19·56 per 1,000 against 17·28 per 1,000 in the preceding month, and 18·12 per 1,000 in the corresponding month of the preceding year.
- That the highest casualty rates were returned from the following districts :—

<i>Districts.</i>		<i>Districts.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Patna ...	47·88	Sarun ...	29·64
Gya ...	47·28	Shahabad ...	27·84
Hazaribagh ...	32·88	Chumparun ...	25·20
Rajshahyo ...	30·24		

- That the mortality from the principal diseases was as follows in comparison with the death-rates from the same causes during the corresponding month of 1883 :—

	Ratio per mille during—	
	August 1884.	August 1883.
Cholera ...	1·20	1·20
Small-pox ...	.12	.07
Fever ...	13·92	12·72
Bowel-complaints ...	.84	.84
Injury ...	.60	.60
Other causes ...	2·52	2·40

The noticeable point indicated by the above figures is that fever prevailed with greater severity during the month under notice than during the corresponding month of the preceding year.

- That of the above-mentioned diseases, cholera, fever, and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" were notably fatal in the following districts :—

<i>Cholera.</i>	<i>Fever.</i>	<i>Other causes.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	
Patna ...	9·12	Gya ...	37·32
Hazaribagh ...	5·76	Rajshahyo ...	28·68
Noakhalli ...	5·16	Patna ...	25·80
Cuttack ...	3·96	Hazaribagh ...	22·68
Gya ...	3·60	Shahabad ...	20·64
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3·60	Bogra ...	20·28
Shahabad ...	3·24		
Chumparun ...	2·88		
Sarun ...	2·64		
Poori ...	2·40		
Monghyr ...	2·16		

- That the mortality of the month distributed under the heads of *Sex, Class and Age* stands as detailed below :—

<i>According to Sex.</i>	<i>According to Class.</i>	<i>According to Age.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	
Males ...	21·48	Christians ...	12·96
Females ...	17·52	Hindus ...	21·00
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	120	Mahomedans ...	16·68
		Buddists ...	12·00
		Other classes ...	17·52
		Under 1 year ...	122·40
		1 and under 5 years ...	24·84
		5 and under 10 "	11·04
		10 and under 15 "	10·08
		15 and under 20 "	13·32
		20 and under 30 "	13·08
		30 and under 40 "	14·40
		40 and under 50 "	18·00
		50 and under 60 "	25·92
		60 years and upwards ...	41·16

B. LADDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 20th October 1884.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Deaths in the Districts in Bengal for the month of August 1881.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FOR EACH YEAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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DEATHS AND UP-		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100		101		102		103		104		105		106		107		108		109		110		111		112		113		114		115		116		117		118		119		120		121		122		123		124		125		126		127		128		129		130		131		132		133		134		135		136		137		138		139		140		141		142		143		144		145		146		147		148		149		150		151		152		153		154		155		156		157		158		159		160		161		162		163		164		165		166		167		168		169		170		171		172		173		174		175		176		177		178		179		180		181		182		183		184		185		186		187		188		189		190		191		192		193		194		195		196		197		198		199		200		201		202		203		204		205		206		207		208		209		210		211		212		213		214		215		216		217		218		219		220		221		222		223		224		225		226		227		228		229		230		231		232		233		234		235		236		237		238		239		240		241		242		243		244		245		246		247		248		249		250		251		252		253		254		255		256		257		258		259		260		261		262		263		264		265		266		267		268		269		270		271		272		273		274		275		276		277		278		279		280		281		282		283		284		285		286		287		288		289		290		291		292		293		294		295		296		297		298		299		300		301		302		303		304		305		306		307		308		309		310		311		312		313		314		315		316		317		318		319		320		321		322		323		324		325		326		327		328		329		330		331		332		333		334		335		336		337		338		339		340		341		342		343		344		345		346		347		348		349		350		351		352		353		354		355		356		357		358		359		360		361		362		363		364		365		366		367		368		369		370		371		372		373		374		375		376		377		378		379		380		381		382		383		384		385		386		387		388		389		390		391		392		393		394		395		396		397		398		399		400		401		402		403		404		405		406		407		408		409		410		411		412		413		414		415		416		417		418		419		420		421		422		423		424		425		426		427		428		429		430		431		432		433		434		435		436		437		438		439		440		441		442		443		444		445		446		447		448		449		450		451		452		453		454		455		456		457		458		459		460		461		462		463		464		465		466		467		468		469		470		471		472		473		474		475		476		477		478		479		480		481		482		483		484		485		486		487		488		489		490		491		492		493		494		495		496		497		498		499		500		501		502		503		504		505		506		507		508		509		510		511		512		513		514		515		516		517		518		519		520		521		522		523		524		525		526		527		528		529		530		531		532		533		534		535		536		537		538		539		540		541		542		543		544		545		546		547		548		549		550		551		552		553		554		555		556		557		558		559		560		561		562		563		564		565		566		567		568		569		570		571		572		573		574		575		576		577		578		579		580		581		582		583		584		585		586		587		588		589		590		591		592		593		594		595		596		597		598		599		600		601		602		603		604		605		606		607		608		609		610		611		612		613		614		615		616		617		618		619		620		621		622		623		624		625		626		627		628		629		630		631		632		633		634		635		636		637		638		639		640		641		642		643		644		645		646		647		648		649		650		651		652		653		654		655		656		657		658		659		660		661		662		663		664		665		666		667		668		669		670		671		672		673		674		675		676		677		678		679		680		681		682		683		684		685		686		687		688		689		690		691		692		693		694		695		696		697		698		699		700		701		702		703		704		705		706		707		708		709		710		711		712		713		714		715		716		717		718		719		720		721		722		723		724		725		726		727		728		729		730		731		732		733		734		735		736		737		738		739		740		741		742		743		744		745		746		747		748		749		750		751		752		753		754		755		756		757		758		759		760		761		762		763		764		765		766		767		768		769		770		771		772		773		774		775		776		777		778		779		780		781		782		783		784		785		786		787		788		789		790		791		792		793		794		795		796		797		798		799		800		801		802		803		804		805		806		807		808		809		810		811		812		813		814		815		816		817		818		819		820		821		822		823		824		825		826		827		828		829		830		831		832		833		834	

MEMORANDA.

DURING the week ending 27th September 1884, births and deaths were reported to have occurred in the first class Municipalities in Bengal at the rates, respectively, of 23·1 and 27·5 per 1,000 of population, against 27·1 and 30·4 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 20th September, indicating a considerable falling off in the registration of both events.

2. The highest birth and death-rates were returned by the following Municipalities :—

	<i>Births.</i>	Ratio per mille.		<i>Deaths.</i>	Ratio per mille.
Gya	...	56·0	Gya	...	55·3
Darjiling	...	45·6	Scrampore	...	45·1
Serampore	...	39·2	Burdwan	...	38·1
Bhagulpore	...	37·1	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	36·4
Howrah	...	31·1	Mozafferpore	...	34·1
			Dacca	...	33·1
			Chittagong	...	32·9
			Purneah	...	31·1

3. The mortality from the several death-causes exhibited in the table appended to this memoranda was as follows in comparison with that in the preceding week :—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	27th September 1884.	20th September 1884.
Cholera	...	1·3
Small-pox	...	·1
Fever	...	18·1
Bowel-complaints	...	4·0
Injury	...	1·0
Other causes	...	8·0
		9·1

The noticeable point deducible from the above figures is that there was a sensible decline in fatal results from cholera and the diseases recorded under the head of "Other causes."

4. Excluding small-pox and bowel-complaints, the mortality from which was nowhere high, the rest of the death-causes proved most fatal to life in the Municipalities named below :—

<i>Cholera.</i>	<i>Fever.</i>	<i>Injury.</i>	<i>Other causes.</i>
Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.
Arrah	6·0	Burdwan	25·9
Dacca	5·2	Gya	25·3
Gya	3·4	Santipore	24·5
Suburbs of Calcutta	2·3	Chittagong	23·6
		Serampore	21·6
		Mozafferpore	8·5
			Gya
			Scrampore
			Poori
			Suburbs of Calcutta
			Dacca
			Bhagulpore

5. The mortality referable to *Sex, Class and Age* stands as follows :—

<i>According to Sex.</i>	<i>According to Class.</i>	<i>According to Age.</i>			
Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.			
Males	28·0	Christians	8·7	Under 1 year	262·6
Females	26·9	Hindus	2·3	1 and under 5 years	41·6
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	118	Mahomedans	2·6	5	17·5
		Other classes	36·4	10	12·2
				15	13·1
				20	15·5
				30	17·1
				40	19·6
				50	20·0
				60	
				80 years and upwards	56·9

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 20th October 1884.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the Five! Other Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 27th September 1884.

Districts.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	POPULATION.		BIRTHS.		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—		Diseases.		DEATHS.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.											
		Number of males.	Number of females.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Deaths from—	Deaths.	Other diseases.	Injury.	Bowel-complaints.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	All cases.	Female.	Males.	Female.									
Barisal	...	18,463	18,017	24,690	4	9	61	70	137	90	...	5	25	...	319	74	391	487	16	10	432	235	120		
Bardhaman	...	16,927	16,533	23,460	5	5	77	8	177	No female births.	...	1	7	...	48	16	108	361	6	2	184	67	86		
Bishnupur	...	18,179	18,339	28,716	4	5	64	67	191	80	...	0	9	...	107	13	131	134	4	5	106	133	89		
Bogra	...	14,420	12,937	20,494	11	9	20	213	157	160	...	11	4	1	214	78	270	137	11	12	432	483	91		
Chittagong	...	10,044	9,464	8,510	1	1	94	94	189	100	...	0	1	1	...	...	...	94	94	1	189	1	171	No female deaths.	
Dacca	...	69,500	64,020	105,028	39	34	63	193	118	162	...	19	10	1	19	49	173	479	17	17	241	210	30		
Dhaka	...	167,205	164,254	251,630	46	37	83	116	76	192	151	11	68	171	23	153	670	2	116	354	221	93	73	239	119
Dhaka	Suburb of Dacca	...	12,860	14,314	27,177	0	0	7	95	37	132	20	...	0	1	1	11	19	19	19	19	19	206	206	206
Dhaka	Khanbagh	...	4,028	4,485	8,083	2	3	4	120	126	270	100	...	3	...	3	...	190	...	...	190	190	190	190	190
Dhaka	Rangpur	...	12,785	15,979	22,057	2	7	10	52	122	175	42	...	14	...	1	16	...	245	...	17	17	250	251	8
Dhaka	Santiniketan	...	4,830	5,048	6,405	...	1	1	...	61	No female births.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	137	139	245	2	216
Dhaka	Jessore	...	10,766	9,076	19,791	4	...	4	105	...	195	...	2	...	2	...	...	122	...	...	122	122	122	122	122
Dhaka	Rampore Bawali	...	8,929	9,987	7,970	0	2	7	320	130	456	220	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	53	53	...	53	53
Dhaka	Darjeeling	...	62,783	57,879	96,161	11	31	32	21	136	207	52	8	21	6	...	17	81	62	...	134	32	...	134	32
Dhaka	Dacca	...	7,605	4,906	12,661	3	3	0	124	174	218	100	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	41	16	41	3	205
Dhaka	Mariapuri	...	12,340	8,790	22,130	4	3	9	141	70	211	200	...	10	9	1	14	...	...	...	235	47	235	235	76
Dhaka	Chittagong	...	8,133	8,303	13,466	2	1	3	77	37	114	200	...	4	...	3	7	...	...	...	154	...	154	...	76
Dhaka	Comilla	...	78,720	61,678	106,257	26	20	66	123	65	188	100	...	29	16	5	19	67	...	...	94	95	16	63	181
Dhaka	Pata City	...	54,774	39,232	64,096	15	14	29	113	119	228	107	...	12	6	...	6	23	...	...	317	317	317	317	180
Dhaka	Gya	...	38,290	37,531	76,121	45	37	52	507	253	550	121	5	37	7	4	20	61	34	...	235	68	237	237	23
Dhaka	Chittagong	...	59,009	52,106	45,460	7	6	15	84	96	187	87	5	2	8	1	...	16	60	24	96	112	...	112	347
Dhaka	Arishah	...	23,164	19,659	42,743	13	4	16	148	47	193	200	...	9	6	7	7	23	...	109	61	85	96	207	
Dhaka	Maniktala	...	8,487	8,235	18,916	15	14	29	113	119	228	107	...	12	6	...	6	23	...	...	314	314	314	314	181
Dhaka	Dorabagan	...	25,046	27,246	53,260	0	4	13	87	80	187	225	...	2	12	1	...	7	22	...	117	117	117	117	120
Dhaka	Chora	...	26,640	27,813	57,653	23	18	41	209	103	371	137	1	9	7	2	11	30	9	...	81	63	107	107	76
Dhaka	Shahjehanpur	...	30,154	29,246	67,180	7	6	13	67	54	117	116	1	10	1	1	13	9	...	90	9	...	90	9	
Dhaka	Murshidabad	...	18,087	11,305	24,392	6	2	0	167	64	171	100	1	...	4	2	...	13	21	...	176	418	176	176	83
Dhaka	Purnia	...	Total	619,419	1,303,069	234	203	564	137	94	221	130	62	4	220	103	25	203	700	13	131	60	130	219	

The number of the natives remains at a minimum in the month of February. Mortality was not reliable, owing to the Europeans being at a maximum in the month of February. The natives have consequently been calculated on the revised population which have been quoted, in consequence of the census of 1881. The native deaths in the month of February were not available, so no separate figure is given.

A special column of the registration of deaths has been added to the results of the census of 1881.

The native deaths in the month of February are not available, so no separate figure is given.

OFFICES OR SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 20th October 1864.

MEMORANDA.

The returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal, for the week ending 4th October 1884, disclose the following results :—

1. That births and deaths were recorded in these Municipalities at the rates respectively of 21·2 and 26·2 per 1,000 of population as opposed to 22·1 and 27·5 per 1,000 respectively, during the preceding week ending 27th September, indicating a diminution in the registration of both events.

2. That these events were returned in the highest proportions from the following Municipalities :—

	<i>Births.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>	
		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Serampore	...	37·3	Gya	40·3
Gya	...	36·9	Suburbs of Calcutta	37·8
Kishnaghur	...	30·3	Santipore	35·0
			Hughli	34·9
			Poori	34·3
			Burdwan	33·6
			Jessore	30·6

3. That the mean mortality from the principal diseases stands as follows :—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	4th October 1884.	27th September 1884.
Cholera	...	1·0
Small-pox	...	1·1
Fever	...	12·1
Bowel-complaints	...	4·4
Injury	...	·6
Other causes	...	8·0

indicating noticeably that in comparison with the preceding week, the severity of fever had, on the whole, declined to some extent.

4. That of the death-causes above indicated, fever and the diseases classed under the head of "other causes" carried off the largest number of the population in the Municipalities named below, the other diseases manifesting no noticeable accession of fatality :—

	<i>Fever.</i>		<i>Other Causes.</i>	
		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Santipore	...	33·3	Poori	19·3
Jessore	...	30·6	Suburbs of Calcutta	14·2
			Gya	13·7
			Dacca	11·7
			Hughli	10·7

5. That the death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* were returned at the rates indicated below :—

	<i>According to Sex.</i>		<i>According to Class.</i>		<i>According to Age.</i>	
		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males	...	26·8	Christians	8·7	Under 1 year	272·7
Females	...	25·4	Hindus	27·7	1 and under 5 years	23·7
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	119		Mahomedans	23·2	5 " 10 "	11·9
			Buddhists	24·2	10 " 15 "	11·3
					15 " 20 "	17·8
					20 " 30 "	14·2
					30 " 40 "	17·3
					40 " 50 "	19·5
					60 " 60 "	23·3
					60 years and upwards	48·5

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 20th October 1884.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 4th October 1884.

DISTRICTS.	Names of Municipalities.	POPULATION.						BIRTHS.						MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—						Diseases.										
		NUMBER OF—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			NUMBER OF—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			DEATHS FROM—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.			DEATHS FROM—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.							
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.					
Burdwan	Paradwan	19,063	16,017	3,046	2	6	4.8	4,6	0.2	100	13	6	...	4	0.2	1	1	1	1	13	1.5	10.8	15	43.2	21.7	94				
Murshidabad	Murshidpur	16,927	16,653	23,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	...	No female deaths.			
Hooghly	Bogbil and Chintamani	19,179	19,539	36,715	9	12	21	121	161	54.2	75	1	13	3	1	9	53	13	17.4	4.0	13.9	12.1	11	40.7	29.8	135				
Serampore	Serampore	13,659	12,907	26,401	8	11	19	157	216	57.3	92	1	4	2	3	19	2.0	2.8	3.5	5.9	10.6	45.1	4	15.3	24.1	66				
Tutarpur		3,046	2,468	5,516	1	1	...	9.6	9.4	No male births.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	Howrah	69,862	44,630	103,625	23	21	44	113	193	21.6	19	3	24	11	1	14	5.5	1.5	11.8	3.4	3.5	7.9	27.1	36.1	149					
24-Parganas	Sambalpur of Calcutta	147,263	104,254	231,479	54	56	110	171	116	22.7	106	9	73	30	2	83	1.6	1.5	15.5	0.2	1.4	18.2	37.8	35.4	140					
Rudra	Kishnachuar	13,763	14,214	27,477	9	7	16	170	132	59.3	125	1	10	1	1	15	4.0	4.0	18.9	1.9	5.6	29.4	20.4	6	23.5	33.9	66			
Ranapratap	Ranapratap	4,925	4,025	8,053	1	1	2	6.0	6.0	No male births.	100	3	...	3	...	5	...	5	...	58.0	...	...	18.0	19.3	8	38.4	...	No female deaths.	
Jessore	Santipore	13,798	15,679	29,667	6	6	12	163	16.5	21.9	100	19	1	91	1	1	91	...	...	23.7	...	...	17	35.0	19	10	37.9	59.5	100
Reliabpo	Joseore	4,820	3,663	8,405	4	4	4	24.5	24.5	No female births.	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	30.9	...	...	39.6	12.2	1	6	10.8	55.9	55
Rampur Deulabagh	Rampur Deulabagh	10,565	9,025	19,701	2	2	...	2	2	No male births.	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2.0	0.2	...	10.5	5.2	1	3	6.4	17.3	33	
Derling	Derling	8,459	9,947	24,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	6.5	...	11.0	19.5	1	1	10.3	17.6	10
Dacca	Dees	42,762	37,370	80,191	14	15	33	11.7	19.7	21.4	120	1	14	6	1	14	4.0	4.0	6	2.7	3.0	...	11.7	25.9	33.1	21	19	27.5	26.6	110
Narayanganj	Narayanganj	7,905	4,930	12,551	2	1	3	8.0	4.1	12.4	50	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	6.1	4.1	...	8.3	16.6	3	1	6.4	10.5	106	
Chittagong	Chittagong	13,360	8,720	22,120	...	8	3	7.0	7.0	No male births.	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	16.1	2.3	...	16.4	32.9	5	9	19.5	1.4	256	
Tipperah	Comilla	8,153	5,823	13,569	3	3	6	11.5	11.5	43.1	100	3	...	3	...	9	5	5	...	11.3	...	...	7.7	19.3	1	4	6.6	38.9	25
Patna	Patna City	74,782	61,475	140,557	61	41	81	12.3	15.0	26.7	102	3	55	23	6	53	7.0	1.0	1.8	8.8	7.4	13.1	25.6	21.7	37	42	24.6	26.8	88	
Gpa	Gpa	38,391	37,831	76,121	21	21	54	22.5	13.3	52.4	157	1	90	7	1	90	5.0	5.0	20.5	4.8	6	11.7	49.3	55.3	34	25	47.2	51.4	130	
Shahjad	Arrik	39,303	22,505	43,405	5	6	9	5.9	4.8	10.8	125	1	4	1	3	9	1.7	...	4.8	1.2	3.6	10.8	19.2	4	2	9.2	14.6	80		
Monipurpo	Monipurpo	23,084	19,058	42,742	8	15	23	9.7	18.2	28.0	23	11	...	9	12	13.1	...	...	9.7	21.1	34.1	...	15	13.5	34.4	46	46		
Durhangi	Durhangi	32,774	32,322	66,061	11	20	4.6	7.1	15.7	124	...	...	...	4	21	...	7.8	3.5	3.1	16.5	18.1	17	5	20.0	12.5	102			
Saran	Chupra	95,051	27,245	53,240	8	16	7.4	7.8	15.9	100	1	19	6	5	22	1.0	...	0.6	3.9	4.8	21.5	21.5	12	10	24.0	19.1	129			
Bhagulpur	Bhagulpur	29,610	27,813	57,453	17	12	20	15.4	16.9	26.3	141	1	10	...	6	17	9	...	3.6	3.4	27.1	10	7	17.5	13.1	133				
Mangir	Mangir	28,154	29,306	57,550	5	9	16	4.5	8.1	12.7	55	2	...	9	18	1.8	8.1	4.3	0	7	16.8	11.7	5	15	9.2	23.0	88			
Purneah	Purneah	8,403	6,553	15,916	1	1	3.4	...	3.4	No female births.	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	17.3	...	...	17.3	31.1	5	30.7	...	No female deaths.	
Poore	Poore	13,927	11,253	24,292	6	10	12.6	8.6	21.6	159	3	1	2	1	9	16	0.4	...	21	6.3	21	19.3	31.9	6	8	31.9	57.9	100		
Total		70,870	61,419	132,680	275	904	239	10.8	10.4	...	104	93	4	207	111	14	204	0.5	1.0	121	4.6	6.6	8	8.0	26.2	305	26.3	305	25.4	119

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										Age.																					
		CLASS.					DEATHS AND PER- CENTAGE PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULA- TION PER ANNUM.																
		13	14	15	16	17	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over.			
Burdwan	Burdwan	5	6	7	8	9	373	35.8	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Murshidabad	Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	27.9	68.6	...	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hooghly	Hooghly	9	10	11	12	13	18.5	65.4	...	27.9	68.6	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Serampore	Serampore	9	10	11	12	13	18.5	65.4	...	27.9	68.6	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Howrah	Howrah	8	9	10	11	12	20.0	19.1	...	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24-Parganas	24-Parganas	47	48	49	50	51	45.1	24.5	...	43	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Nadia	Nadia	11	12	13	14	15	30.7	25.1	...	43	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Khulna	Khulna	4	5	6	7	8	7.1	7.6	...	7.1	7.6	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jessore	Jessore	2	3	4	5	6	22.6	63.9	...	22.6	63.9	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1	2	3	4	5	5.2	15.9	...	32.0	23.1	27.9	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dhaka	Dhaka	1	2	3	4	5	11.5	31.5	...	37.1	25.1	10	6	9	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	1	2	3	4	5	10.4	17.9	...	17.9	17.9	17.9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Deccan	Deccan	2	3	4	5	6	10.4	17.9	...	17.9	17.9	17.9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chittagong	Chittagong	2	3	4	5	6	8.7	28.1	...	8.7	28.1	12	17.3	17	9	3	4	8	10	9	8	11	9.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tipperah	Tipperah	4	5	6	7	8	29.3	15.3	...	29.3	15.3	17	9	3	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parsa	Parsa	4	5	6	7	8	46	11	...	41.8	35.6	22	10	1	1	2	4	9	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Gra.	Gra.	4	5	6	7	8	16.1	...	16.1	...	16.1	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rohilkhand	Rohilkhand	9	10	11	12	13	26.9	29.2	...	18.3	11.4	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Murshidabad	Murshidabad	7	8	9	10	11	17	4	...	18.3	11.4	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	16	17	18	19	20	20.3	20.0	...	20.3	20.0	15	8	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sasun	Sasun	15	16	17	18	19	19.6	6.9	...	15.1	20.7	17.0	15.6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	12	13	14	15	16	8.7	27.7	...	15.9	32.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Monghyr	Monghyr	13	14	15	16	17	17.0	15.6	...	17.0	15.6	17.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Purnia	Purnia	8	9	10	11	12	15	...	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Poona	Poona	1	2	3	4	5	1.5	...	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	TOTAL	2	467	175	1	87	277	232	202	159	7	30	25	31	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 30th October 1928.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.A., Deputy Surgeon-General,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1929

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals classed as Productive Public Works for the month of August 1884.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN— $27\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.		

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Paddy	1,816	1,250	2,856	84	548	11 8 0	.....
3	Jaggery	651	2,755	749	27	762	7 0 0	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
2	Mustard-seed	6	643	430	15	300	6 0 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
9	Passenger boat	.....	.....	4,084	146	456	19 14 0	.....
26	Empty	.....	.....	5,092	182	1,820	15 7 0	.....
46	Total	2,816	4,648	12,710	454	3,848	56 13 0	0 2 9
185	Total of same month last year	16,968	6,744	87,437	3,723	17,569	489 13 7	0 5 3

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total 14,131 627 36,839 1,310 8,864 110 13 0 0 2 4

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
46	Private, including miscellaneous Government stores, including ditto	1,816	4,648	12,710	54	3,848	56 13 0	.....
46	Grand Total	2,816	4,648	12,710	454	3,848	56 13 0	.....
367	Grand Total of same month last year	30,968	7,271	1,54,276	4,458	23,433	600 13 4	.....

	Memo.	Rs. A. P.
	Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	89 6 6
	Amount of tolls for the month	56 13 0
	Total	145 8 6
	Amount credited in the accounts for the month	91 6 6
	Balance at the end of the month	4 18 0

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Tonnage. ton-miles.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.			
ARTICLES OF FOOD.								
60	Paddy	7,500	10,700	14,100	508	16,180	180 11 10	.....
130	Rice	40,000	1,20,000	62,054	2,746	97,180	1,023 3 2	.....
1	Cocconut	50	100	70	2	24	0 14 6	.....
11	Gram	700	3,050	1,817	47	1,614	16 5 7	.....
3	Betel leaves	50	300	170	6	46	0 13 0	.....
2	Turmeric	200	1,000	612	16	250	0 5 4	.....
31	Jaggery	2,700	15,5-0	4,985	178	8,391	82 15 9	.....
39	Salt	2,000	8,700	5,712	206	5,036	89 8 2	.....
1	Coriander	20	150	43-	15	490	8 0 0	.....
1	Spices	20	400	50	2	30	0 14 0	.....
1	Fish (dry)	100	560	140	6	80	1 4 0	.....
STIMULANT.								
2	Tobacco	50	400	93	3	40	0 11 6	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
5	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	2,700	30,000	3,000	109	4,578	61 1 6	.....
1	Jute	30	150	54	2	20	0 6 0	.....
1	Hides	1,020	10,000	2,104	75	3,612	37 0 2	.....
1	Castor seed	200	1,000	417	18	630	6 8 0	.....
2	Mustard seed	500	2,500	815	29	1,318	13 0 0	.....
2	Til seed	400	2,000	709	27	432	13 3 0	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
6	Stone	1,800	80	2,000	107	1,184	44 6 0	.....
	Unwrought timber and piles (683 in No.)	2,000	100	345	15	6,000	40 13 6	.....
1	Bullaha	200	100	15			6 6 0	.....
FUEL.								
9	Firewood	1,100	110	3,081	110	5,768	86 8 0	.....
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.								
13	Hathware and earthen pots	300	40	907	36	1,016	10 7 8	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
69	Passenger boats (2,242 passengers in number)	.....	10,447	694	35,300	350 6 2	.....
125	Empty ditto	50	25,003	1,092	35,897	103 6 6	.....
2	Straw	50	10	104	4	216	1 9 1	.....
8	Oilcake	1,100	1,100	2,438	87	3,626	35 10 0	.....
4	Furniture	200	500	21	260	8	0 5 0	.....
47	Miscellaneous goods, &c.	8,500	50,000	10,637	573	27,210	280 11 8	.....
691	Total	72,820	2,69,640	1,71,702	6,133	24,391	2,580 14 5	0 20
642	Total of same month last year	62,300	2,77,525	1,70,559	6,505	2,76,093	2,713 13 10	0 17

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	A. P.
11	Building stones	6,800	70	7,007	282	10,884	110 1 8
1	Timber	200	100	367	13	540	7 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.							
19	Empty boats	240	.....	3,730	134	5,880	89 7 5
2	Stores, &c.	200	200	788	23	1,176	12 9 6
33	Total	6,910	670	11,954	426	17,802	150 2 6
69	Total of same month last year	15,870	260	36,153	1,201	48,356	432 8 10
							0 17

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
902	Private, including miscellaneous	72,820	2,69,640	1,71,702	6,133	24,391	2,580 14 5
33	Government stores, including ditto	4,060	670	11,948	426	17,802	150 2 6
725	Grand Total	77,880	2,77,525	1,83,740	6,559	266,273	2,740 0 10*
	Deduct amount excess charged on a country kutty by Jugguthpore Lock-keeper now refunded	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 6 0	.....
						2,745 13 10	
735	Grand Total of same month last year	67,870	2,77,510	1,71,712	7,000	226,547	3,142 13 8

MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecoverable balance on the 1st of the month	2,725 1 0
Amount of tollage for the month	2,745 13 10
Total	0 000 13 10
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,810 12 7
Balance at the end of the month	5 250 1 3

* Of this, Rs. 422-11 is the collection of Golri Canal Locks, Rs. 608-9-4 is the collection of Kendrapara Extension Locks, and
Rs. 1,719-12-6 is the collection of Kendrapara Canal Locks.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1981

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton- miles.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.			
ARTICLES OF FOOD.								
7	Paddy	800	1,200	2,040	74	2,210	23 1 0	.....
85	Rice	8,000	25,000	14,471	517	17,404	173 0 3	.....
1	Fruits and vegetables	100	500	158	5	105	1 0 0	.....
57	Salt	5,000	15,000	12,171	415	14,323	145 1 0	.....
6	Coconuts	400	500	935	23	627	7 8 0	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
3	Cotton	200	2,000	634	19	851	4 7 0	.....
2	Til seed	500	2,000	944	39	1,003	11 9 0	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
13	Unwrought timber and piles	200	500	983	12	220	61 14 9	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
114	Empty boat	.....	.....	12,609	450	12,782	61 7 0	.....
23	Straw	1,500	250	4,327	153	1,848	13 5 0	.....
2	Oil-cake	200	200	431	15	495	5 0 0	.....
1	Telegraph posts	.....	.....	732	28	658	9 1 0	.....
35	Miscellaneous goods, &c.	4,500	5,000	8,303	300	6,728	101 19 0	.....
340	Total	21,400	52,250	27,777	2,063	58,841	608 15 0	0 2 0
281	Total of same month last year	19,330	52,000	43,193	1,544	44,200	435 12 9	0 1 9

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Mds.	Rs.	Mds.		Rs. A. P.		A. P.	
		Nd
Total
Total of same month last year	108	7	231	1 1 6 0 0 0 9

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
340 Private, including miscellaneous Government stores, including ditto	21,400	52,250	57,777	2,063	58,841	608 15 0	0 2 0
340 Grand Total	21,400	52,250	57,777	2,063	58,841	608 15 0	0 2 0
282 Grand Total of same month last year	19,330	52,000	43,193	1,544	44,200	435 12 9	0 1 9

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Uncounted balance on the 1st of the month	413 2 0	.....
Amount of tollage for the month	Rs.	....	....	....	608 15 0	.....
Total	1,023 1 0					
Amount credited in the account for the month	819 15 0	.....
Balance at the end of the month	201 3 0	.....

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- nage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
5	Paddy	500	700	887	32	340	3 7 6	.....
35	Rice	3,400	10,200	7,154	253	8,117	59 5 6	.....
1	Gum	200	300	593	14	156	2 6 6	.....
1	Pulses and other crops	100	500	363	11	120	1 16 0	.....
3	Jewellery	500	2,500	845	30	830	5 4 0	.....
4	Salt	2,600	7,500	2,609	122	1,031	21 13 0	.....

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
ARTICLES OF FOOD.								
5	Paddy	500	700	887	32	340	3 7 6	
35	Rice	3,400	10,200	7,154	253	8,117	59 5 6	
1	Gum	200	300	593	14	156	2 6 6	
1	Pulses and other crops	100	500	363	11	120	1 16 0	
3	Jewellery	500	2,500	845	30	830	5 4 0	
4	Salt	2,600	7,500	2,609	122	1,031	21 13 0	
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
1	Castor seed	50	200	133	5	60	6 16 0	
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
...	Bamboos (3,100 in number)	...	50	....	....	1 8 9	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
67	Empty boat	5,000	200	5,824	197	2,198	17 0 0	
12	Oileake	200	50	511	18	2 6	3 3 0	
12	Telegraph posts	...	...	744	27	312	4 10 0
...	Small dhongha (10 in number)	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	.....
128	Total	7,450	22,050	20,005	714	7,866	106 1 0	0 2 6
71	Total of same month last year	8,450	9,030	10,183	365	4,217	64 3 0	0 1 0

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
128	Gravel	5,000	50	9,406	329	2,040	89 2 0	
1	Lime and azorkee	200	50	200	10	120	1 13 0	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
12	Empty boats	...	...	5,067	180	802	5 13 0
40	Total	6,700	150	14,863	529	3,062	66 13 0	0 4 7
20	Total of same month last year	6,700	150	13,403	482	2,827	75 1 0	0 5 0

ABSTRACT

		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
128	Private, including miscellaneous	7,450	22,050	20,005	714	7,866	106 1 0
40	Government stores, including ditto	2,300	150	14,863	529	3,062	66 13 0
170	Grand Total	11,650	22,780	24,868	1,243	10,918	173 13 0
100	Grand Total of same month last year	9,150	10,030	22,676	667	6,766	139 5 6

	Mds.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	137 9 0
Amount of tollage for the month	173 13 0
			Total	310 7 3
Amount credited to the account for the month	136 0 0
			Balance at the end of the month	175 6 6

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER, 22, 1884. 1888

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—20 MILES.

Number boat.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tone- nage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton value.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. T.
1	Paddy	100	150	248	0	162	1 0 0	.....
18	Rice	1,500	4,500	21,841	96	600	17 0 0	.....
1	Pulses and other crops	200	800	14	11	108	2 0 0	.....
1	Fruits and vegetables	200	500	351	13	45	2 3 0	.....
3	Salt	300	1,000	646	19	342	3 0 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
26	Empty boats	....	....	1,683	64	572	5 4 3	.....
2	Oilcake	200	200	103	16	211	2 15 0	.....
3	Telegraph posts	....	....	596	30	540	5 3 6	.....
25	Total	2,500	7,150	27,129	124	9,370	39 10 0	6 8 8
27	Total of same month last year	1,500	5,300	4,278	153	2,503	39 10 0	6 18

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. T.
21	Gravel	6,000	90	10,457	373	2,611	65 6 3	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
23	Empty boats	....	....	4,097	178	1,216	15 0 3	.....
24	Total	6,000	90	10,454	551	3,837	80 12 3	0 40
25	Total of same month last year	2,300	30	5,460	105	1,503	29 4 3	0 45

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. T.
43	Private, including miscellaneous	2,500	7,150	7,129	351	2,570	39 10 0	.....
44	Government stores, including ditto	6,000	90	10,454	551	3,857	80 12 3	.....
27	Grand Total	8,500	7,240	20,583	905	6,427	120 6 3	.....
43	Grand Total of same month last year	3,800	5,350	5,734	349	3,868	52 15 0	.....

AMOUNTS.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	87 6 3
Amount of tollage for the month	120 6 3
Total	207 12 0
Amount credited to the account for the month	87 6 3
Balance at the end of the month	120 6 3

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

No. Serial Number	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton- mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
ARTICLES OF FOOD.								
208	Paddy	40,080	55,003	1,04,810	.....	.....	1,430 9 9	.....
401	Rice	70,435	1,01,101	1,84,50	.....	.....	1,027 0 9	.....
5	Wheat	2,10	2,10	2,10	.....	.....	7 2 0	.....
135	Green Gram	25,780	68,111	54,207	.....	.....	663 2 0	.....
11	Fruits and vegetables	1,015	2,302	3,089	.....	.....	61 6 0	.....
124	Sugar, unrefined	25,000	65,677	50,115	.....	.....	270 4 3	.....
1324	Salt	40,440	1,24,114	10,970	.....	.....	537 5 0	.....
88	Oil	2,100	3,030	5,125	.....	.....	57 0 0	.....
1	Spices	20	30	10	.....	.....	0 0 0	.....
50	Fish	20	2,847	0,710	.....	.....	32 8 9	.....
5	Areca-nuts	415	3,655	1,200	.....	.....	7 15 6	.....
29	Betel leaves	100	5,830	4,555	.....	.....	37 12 0	.....
35	Curd	3,705	10,129	10,150	.....	.....	58 13 0	.....
10	Coconuts (40,000 in number)	75	1,754	3,660	.....	.....	30 1 6	.....
9	Onions	200	410	600	.....	.....	11 1 0	.....
STIMULANTS.								
24	Tobacco	4,745	22,630	10,803	.....	.....	105 13 9	.....
CLOTHING.								
24	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	892	10,200	4,000	.....	.....	26 15 9	.....
4	Ditto ditto (European)	180	12,000	925	.....	.....	3 13 0	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
67	Brass	12,805	4,50,000	35,120	.....	.....	253 1 0	.....
1	Copper	25	1,000	100	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....
5	Iron	540	2,410	1,300	.....	.....	27 13 0	.....
1	Other fibres raw	50	50	175	.....	.....	0 11 0	.....
3	Silk	25	12,050	6,020	.....	.....	3 10 9	.....
3	Cotton	773	10,475	1,900	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....
45	Do. twist and yarn (European)	7,320	2,87,450	1,870	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
3	Jute	250	700	625	.....	.....	4 5 6	.....
3	Hides (6,300 in number)	1,50	12,700	3,000	.....	.....	38 10 0	.....
6	Horns	400	0,100	1,450	.....	.....	7 7 0	.....
3	Indigo-seed	1,150	6,750	2,550	.....	.....	70 5 0	.....
2	Linen	525	1,275	1,040	.....	.....	15 12 0	.....
1	Wool	150	3,900	415	.....	.....	12 12 0	.....
61	Mustard seed	8,493	32,815	18,950	.....	.....	107 12 0	.....
3	Til seed	800	2,800	1,700	.....	.....	14 14 0	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
10	Tiles (18,425 in number)	85	874	4,000	.....	.....	24 1 6	.....
5	Stone lime	1,075	468	2,150	.....	.....	34 2 6	.....
10	Shooting lime	285	200	2,455	.....	.....	11 12 6	.....
6	Laterite	4,100	625	7,100	.....	.....	163 8 0	.....
12	Sand	4,300	422	7,050	.....	.....	32 5 5	.....
1	Bricks	100	25	250	.....	.....	0 15 0	.....
104	Unbrought timber and pilon (8,624 in number)	65,508	56,032	46,088	.....	.....	750 8 6	.....
3	Bamboos (325 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 13 0	.....
LIVE-STOCK.								
5	Bullock, oxen and ewe (7 in number)	.....	70	550	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....
FUEL.								
66	Coal and coke	10,205	3,070	22,000	.....	.....	160 13 6	.....
22	Charcoal	0,750	4,320	17,550	.....	.....	172 13 0	.....
4	Fir wood	1,060	115	2,135	.....	.....	41 1 6	.....
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.								
67	Earthenware and pots	8,203	8,203	20,105	.....	.....	117 0 9	.....
1	Brass plates	10	300	100	.....	.....	0 12 0	.....
1	Glassware	40	1,000	100	.....	.....	0 0 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
1,010	Passenger boats	.....	.....	1,18,300	.....	.....	820 0 0	.....
1,287	Empty do.	.....	.....	1,20,830	.....	.....	1,390 5 0	.....
66	Straw (200 kahum)	10,070	5,612	47,550	.....	.....	207 7 0	.....
90	Oil-cakes	19,035	10,035	42,035	.....	.....	214 9 0	.....
17	Furniture	720	7,428	2,423	.....	.....	37 4 4	.....
1	Gunning Indian (100 in number)	50	300	175	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....
52	Mica lamourous	5,140	6,193	15,640	.....	.....	104 6 0	.....
16	Other oils	2,475	9,020	5,000	.....	.....	55 3 3	.....
5	Sap	700	1,150	1,025	.....	.....	23 11 0	.....
9	Other saline substances	1,005	1,05	2,755	.....	.....	10 12 0	.....
2	Taxes	50	300	300	.....	.....	1 4 0	.....
2	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206 0 0	.....
Total		8,99,729	10,05,353	11,54,138	41,219	676,079	10,068 5 0	0 3 0
Total of same month last year		8,72,253	10,34,129	9,82,423	38,097	6,38,923	6,318 9 10	0 2 8

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1935

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- milesage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
2	Building stones (laterite) ...	1,400	226	2,300	...	...	69 0 0	...
MISCELLANEOUS.								
1	Empty boats ...	...	...	600	...	...	18 0 0	...
3	Total	1,400	226	2,300	163	5,489	97 0 0	0 3 0
	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
6,638	Private, including miscellaneous	3,09,670	10,05,352	11,54,138	41,310
3	Government stores, including ditto	1,400	226	2,000	103
4,441	Grand Total	4,09,670	10,05,352	11,67,038	41,412
4,394	Grand Total of same month last year	3,79,233	10,34,228	9,82,435	35,087

* This includes tolls on the Narangbar channel, amounting to Rs. 1525.

	MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	1,308 12 6
Amount of tollage for the month	...	16,753 3 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	Total	12,659 3 2
Balance at the end of the month	...	16,729 3 3
		1,729 14 11

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
240	Paddy	63,250	72,369	1,34,345	...	...	1,618 6 3	...
90	Rice	19,600	29,820	41,805	...	...	410 18 0	...
1	Gram	100	200	300	...	...	5 7 0	...
16	Fruits and vegetables	808	560	1,390	...	...	12 5 8	...
7	Jacory	750	1,000	2,775	...	...	45 12 3	...
1	Sugar	7	70	50	...	...	0 5 3	...
64	Salt	15,471	33,702	28,925	...	...	310 10 9	...
16	Oil	1,100	10,450	8,645	...	...	62 3 3	...
6	Fish	97	125	315	...	...	2 9 0	...
STIMULANTS.								
50	Tobacco	7,801	44,421	24,033	...	...	330 4 0	...
CLOTHING.								
25	Cotton piece-goods (European)	930	23,350	4,300	...	...	63 1 0	...
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
1	Iron	25	200	150	...	...	1 0 6	...
1	Cotton	200	4,000	400	...	...	2 12 0	...
2	Birds	179	2,600	350	...	...	4 10 0	...
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
2	Tiles	100	26	525	...	...	3 0 8	...
4	Ghooling lime	1,400	350	3,200	...	...	22 0 0	...
5	Unwrought timber and piles	750	1,025	540	...	...	10 15 8	...
7	Bamboos	300	100	600	...	...	3 18 0	...
FUEL.								
1	Coal and coke	50	10	250	...	...	4 8 6	...
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.								
6	Kartware and earthen pots	190	70	575	...	...	4 13 0	...
MISCELLANEOUS.								
67	Passenger boats	...	...	4,445	...	...	39 15 3	...
470	Empty do.	...	...	67,100	...	...	422 13 3	...
49	Sticks	15,300	8,316	47,275	...	...	314 1 3	...
7	Mata	920	4,000	2,030	...	...	16 1 2	...
24	Miscellaneous	346	2,172	1,120	...	...	12 8 6	...
1	Gumby	10	60	80	...	...	0 8 0	...
1,336	Total	1,30,000	3,49,328	8,50,035	19,718	214,948	3,760 13 9	0 3 8
1,334	Total of same month last year	1,64,953	3,00,128	4,17,270	16,901	266,662	4,512 3 0	0 3 3

1930 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

Hidjellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- milleage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

No.	MISCELLANEOUS	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
		Total						
		300	2,000	625	22	265	8 10 3	0 8 0
1	Total of same month last year							

ABSTRACT

1,350	Mon.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
	Private, including miscellaneous	1,30,000	2,45,323	3,50,035	12,715	214,948	3,700 13 0
	Government stores, including ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,350	Grand Total	1,30,000	2,45,323	3,50,035	12,715	214,948	3,700 13 0
1,350	Grand Total of same month last year	1,09,165	2,92,185	4,17,895	14,954	256,907	4,510 2 3

Memos.	Rs. A. P.
	100 14 0
	3,700 13 9
	4,571 11 0

Amount credited in the accounts for the month

3,304 0 5

Balance at the end of the month

1,207 2 6

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

No.	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
		150	500	182	61	205	2 11 0	.....
1	Wheat	150	500	182	61	205	2 11 0	.....
2	Gram	1,010	4,700	3,625	125	7,165	73 4 0	.....
3	Fruits and vegetables	1,200	5,00	1,004	71	2,085	29 7 9	.....
4	Salt	730	1,000	1,915	661	5,365	63 3 0	.....
5	Treacle	650	750	1,019	361	1,137	11 8 3	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
6	Tobacco	700	1,500	1,531	541	2,625	20 3 9	.....
	STARTERS OF MANUFACTURE.							
10	Hides	1,500	15,000	2,730	971	4,934	52 10 9	.....
63	Hornis	20,170	68,100	34,562	1,379	95,184	1,028 8 0	.....
1	Linseed	125	1,000	297	101	873	4 8 6	.....
1	Lah	130	250	218	71	162	1 7 0	.....
1	Mohwa	130	250	218	71	162	1 7 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Iron-girders	264	264	818	114	97	0 9 0	.....
7	Stone lime	2,500	1,000	3,318	137	10,904	111 5 3	.....
3	Kunkur	740	50	1,119	601	1,063	3 8 0	.....
6	Timber	1,975	1,975	2,761	981	8,163	64 6 0	.....
	Bullock firewood (240 in number)	50	50	50	50	50	1 0 0	.....
	Bamboo (2,000 in number)	50	50	50	50	50	1 0 0	.....
	FUEL.							
2	Coal and coke	400	72	915	321	163	1 10 8	.....
1	Pine wood	200	30	679	17	1,611	14 13 6	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
1	Earthware and earthenpots	50	25	201	71	160	1 10 0	.....
1	Stone mill	150	40	200	91	400	2 14 8	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
8	Koth	2,025	8,025	3,410	121	10,105	103 14 6	.....
1	Passenger boat (1 in number)	.....	.....	61	11	56	0 8 0	.....
50	Empty do.	.....	.....	7,660	613	19,256	10 15 8	.....
1	Ditto do. for iron girders	.....	.....	107	31	19	0 1 0	.....
1	Furniture	40	1,000	152	51	430	4 11 0	.....
77	Miscellaneous	14,120	32,520	27,472	981	68,514	69 13 3	.....
295	Total	25,825	1,61,340	1,00,906	3,609	264,210	2,405 5 0	0 17 8
426	Total of same month last year	78,300	2,22,512	1,40,761	5,110	300,046	3,004 1 9	0 17 8

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1037

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded

Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-milage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile
	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

(2)—STOOLK AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORK.

ABSTRACT

		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P
296 13	Private, including miscellaneous ...	55,835	1,41,240	1,00,800	3,8001	2,405 5 0
	Government stores, including ditto ..	630	1,250	2,311	848	4,518 34 12 0
305	Grand Total	56,365	1,42,490	1,03,137	3,883	2,440 1 0
450	Grand Total of same month last year	80,718	2,93,047	1,66,236	5,3191	3,057 1 0

M.M.O.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecoverable balance on the 1st of the month	... 675 13 3
Amount of tollage for the month	... 2,110 1 0
	<hr/>
	Total ... 3,113 14 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	... 2,003 7 6
	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the month	... 420 5 9

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC

SUPERVATK

1938 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

Western Main Canal—concluded.

No.	Nature of Goods.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-milage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.			

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

No.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
		Total	100	25	875	13	495
1	Total of same month last year						0 10

ABSTRACT.

No.	Private, including miscellaneous	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
		Government stores, including ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Grand Total	24,451	53,958	34,225	1,117	15,602	207 8 3
116	Grand Total of same month last year	24,901	59,000	30,578	2,617	30,643	456 11 3

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month

276 11 8

Amount of tollage for the month

207 8 3

Total

483 2 6

Amount credited in the accounts for the month

348 2 3

Balance at the end of the month

136 1 8

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

No.	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Rice	301	903	601	21	629	8 7 8
44	Wheat	20,313	60,933	54,813	844	54,755	347 15 6
64	Pulses and other crops	10,845	21,000	12,545	844	24,050	235 10 3
17	Fruits and vegetables	512	1,020	1,794	64	1,164	11 7 9
1	Sugar	64	680	166	0	96	0 16 0
17	Salt	5,088	17,064	7,088	271	14,622	145 15 3
8	Spices	1,640	14,460	2,346	80	6,098	80 15 6
<hr/>							
1	IMMUNTAKS.						
1	Tobacco	153	765	263	9	278	3 14 6
<hr/>							
19	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.						
1	Linenseed	9,916	29,746	11,916	622	28,401	198 5 6
1	Mustard seed	296	869	890	14	980	5 13 9
<hr/>							
4	BUILDING MATERIALS.						
15	Building stones	1,803	18,053	1,203	78	5,120	55 8 9
	Stone lime	6,102	1,040	5,664	203	9,353	94 8 9
<hr/>							
3	FUEL.						
3	Firewood	841	118	491	17	186	2 9 6
<hr/>							
24	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.						
	Stone plates	7,614	8,907	10,616	267	25,720	186 0 3
<hr/>							
35	MISCELLANEOUS.						
131	Passenger boat	.....	.....	4,176	149	3,076	80 6 9
1	Empty do.	.....	.....	11,913	625	9,100	45 12 0
2	Treasure	184	70,000	831	11	132	1 6 9
1	Gummi	209	784	803	11	770	5 6 0
...	Beeswax or Fuller's earth	260	1,029	880	12	144	1 8 8
371	Total	64,071	2,47,000	106,185	2,578	183,980	1,594 14 6
563	Total of same month last year	63,896	4,16,923	104,716	8,480	981,904	1,590 4 6

0 13

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1939

Arra Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

(9) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

ABSTRACT

		Mds.	Ra.			Ra. A. P.
371	Private, including miscellaneous	61,073	2,47,160	1,00,183	3,670	180,980
38	Government stores, including ditto	6,778	3,028	10,802	353	15,618
407	Grand Total	160,845	2,51,088	1,10,985	3,002	180,618
567	Grand Total of same month last year	89,177	3,32,160	1,05,008	5,721	270,013

MEMO.	RS. A. P.
Unrecoverable balance on the 1st of the month	61 14 3
Amount of tollage for the month	1,408 14 3
	<hr/>
	Total
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,473 12 6
	1,294 9 3
	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the month	179 3 3
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Buxur Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—45 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) - PRIVATE

Buxar Canal—concluded.

Number of barcas.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Tow- mille.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.			

(D)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

No.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.
Total of same month last year			850	10 10	2 1 0	0 2 0

ABSTRACT.

No.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.
95 Private, including miscellaneous	15,233	25,074	24,814	662	37,600	343 16 6
Government stores, including ditto						.....
96 Grand Total	15,233	25,074	24,814	662	37,600	343 16 6
164 Grand Total of same month last year	21,621	44,947	35,874	1,278	47,059	456 6 9

	Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	60 10 6
Amount of tollage for the month	343 16 6
	Total	406 9 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	373 13 9
Balance at the end of the month	30 11 3

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1884

CANAL.	TRAFFIC, 1883-84.		TRAFFIC, 1884-85.		Remarks.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldungs	55 13 0	452 9 0	600 13 4	1,403 16 2	
Kondapara	9,743 12 10	12,032 7 1	5,142 13 8	10,030 4 10	
Sig. Level, Ranee 1	60 16 0	1,006 7 9	450 14 3	2,386 7 8	
Ditto, ditto 1	172 13 9	955 7 6	180 0 6	1,881 7 0	
Ditto, ditto III	120 6 3	427 0 3	52 15 0	377 12 11	
Total Orissa Circle	3,701 12 10	16,723 15 7	4,372 13 0	21,758 16 2	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	10,755 8 0	46,405 3 0	6,312 0 10	40,154 18 1	
Hinglajee Tidal	3,700 13 0	21,698 13 0	4,310 2 8	27,510 4 9	
Total South-Western Circle	14,455 8 0	71,103 0 0	12,621 12 1	61,665 1 10	
BODH CIRCLE.					
Eastern Main and Pains	2,640 1 0	11,940 4 3	3,037 1 9	8,304 7 6	
Western Main	207 8 3	485 7 6	450 11 3	1,537 4 9	
Arrab	1,409 14 3	2,462 13 0	2,071 9 0	8,485 15 6	
Buxar	343 14 0	700 2 0	58 0 0	3,054 8 0	
Total Bodh Circle	4,400 0 0	16,037 13 6	6,004 13 3	21,430 3 9	
GRAND TOTAL	22,627 6 4	1,05,941 13 10	29,609 7 1	1,26,554 4 9	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1941

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

CANAL	TRAFFIC, 1884-85.						TRAFFIC, 1883-84.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the corresponding month.			To end of the corresponding month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
ORISSA CIRCLE.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Taldungs and Kendrapara	2,153	...	2,616 14 2	5,970	...	9,169 11 7	1,417	1,232	3,108 10 4	6,974	2,487	11,851 2 10
Barh Level	5,0	531	638 14 0	2,549	5,469	3,006 5 4	421	511	471 3 10	2,904	5,867	14 6
Total Orissa Circle	5,003	531	2,855 12 11	8,510	15,278	12,178 0 11	2,278	1,846	3,669 14 2	9,978	8,751	14,339 1 9
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.												
Midnapore	13,432	815	750 0 0	64,244	3,681	3,750 0 0	11,305	268	1,000 0 0	36,700	1,827	5,000 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	13,432	815	750 0 0	64,244	3,681	3,750 0 0	11,305	268	1,000 0 0	36,700	1,827	5,000 0 0
BONE CIRCLE.												
Eastern Main and Patna	...	425	39 4 6									
Western Main and Buxar	1,356	2,342	671 12 3	2,527	5,887	2,370 2 9	1,659	3,174	1,139 6 9	7,762	14,124	4,900 11 0
Agra	1,930	3,156	1,000 0 0	6,770	4,144	2,962 0 0	2,070	1,509	1,370 0 0	11,121	8,869	7,363 0 0
Total Bone Circle	3,286	5,522	2,577 0 3	6,597	12,098	6,522 0 0	4,025	7,569	3,033 6 0	20,909	21,930	14,524 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	10,721	7,268	6,183 13 2	79,360	31,067	32,649 1	5,18,50	9,063	5,202 4 0	80,755	37,504	33,463 0 2

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	EARNINGS, 1884-85.		EARNINGS, 1883-84.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	6,557 0 0	57,000 0 6	8,042 11 11	80,008 0 4	
Midnapore Canal	11,565 5 0	52,118 8 0	9,315 0 10	55,154 13 1	
Hajgatore Tidal Canal	3,769 13 0	22,081 13 9	4,510 2 3	32,610 4 0	
None Canals	6,077 6 3	22,670 12 0	10,137 3 9	36,054 11 9	
GRAND TOTAL	28,810 3 6	1,25,329 13 3	32,011 11 9	1,59,717 13 11	

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,

CALCUTTA,
The 21st October 1884.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Chitpur Toll Station for the month of September 1884.

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage. Rs. A. P.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.	
LOCAL TRAFFIC.						
216	Coal	1,75,100	65,662	3,34,525	11,977	2,135 5 6
14	Roadstone	7,600	1,900	16,275	581	61 0 6
1	Bricks	9,000	81	1,400	50	5 4 0
3	Tiles	3,200	256	950	33	8 5 0
7	Earthenware	800	400	1,725	61	6 7 6
7	Sand	3,025	1,028	6,175	220	48 8 6
7	Iron	1,490	9,655	4,075	145	35 10 6
1	Mustard-seed	500	2,000	1,000	35	8 12 0
1	Other oils	300	1,200	775	27	2 14 6
3	Tobacco	352	3,520	850	30	7 7 0
1	Spices	20	600	275	9	2 6 6
344	Salt	1,51,515	4,16,665	3,37,250	12,044	2,816 9 0
1	Cattle	300	600	450	16	1 11 0
4	Bones	650	650	1,525	54	7 3 6
610	Total	3,63,852	5,04,247	7,07,250	25,282	5,147 9 0
653	Total of same month last year.	2,51,430	4,32,965	5,02,950	17,962	5,081 2 6
MISCELLANEOUS.						
866	Empty, passenger, fish, onion, tamarind, flour, rags, &c.	1,57,200	6,28,800	6,33,150	22,612	2,845 3 6
118	Boats under 25 mounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 8 0
.....	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 2 0
984	Total	1,57,200	6,28,800	6,33,150	22,612	2,937 13 6
1,014	Total of same month last year.	2,93,800	5,87,600	5,87,600	20,986	2,639 13 3
1,594	Grand Total	5,11,052	11,33,047	13,40,400	47,894	8,085 6 6
1,667	Grand total of same month last year.	5,45,230	10,20,665	10,90,550	38,948	7,720 16 9

MEMORANDUM.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	246 7 0
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	8,086 6 6

		Total	8,331 14 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	8,241 10 0

Balance at the end of the month	...	90 4 3	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Dhappa Toll Station, for the month of September 1884.

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Rs. A. P.		
LOCAL TRAFFIC.								
9	Earthenware	156	312	1,050	37	8 15 6		
2	Sand	800	272	2,400	85	10 8 0		
110	Lime	1,36,430	.....	2,56,100	9,146	2,240 14 0		
383	Firewood	2,30,700	1,98,402	4,30,350	15,369	3,211 14 0		
15	Iron	4,255	25,330	8,475	302	37 1 3		
9	Brass	610	20,130	2,600	92	11 13 0		
318	Jute	1,21,011	5,14,296	2,50,750	8,955	2,194 1 0		
16	Mats	3,050	15,250	10,050	358	87 15 0		
2	Paddy	150	112	475	16	4 2 6		
662	Rice	2,95,043	10,32,650	5,48,725	19,597	4,801 5 6		
4	Wheat	1,775	6,212	3,275	116	28 10 6		
85	Gram	5,700	15,275	63 125	2,254	552 5 6		
34	Linseed	10,750	37,625	22,075	788	192 4 6		
7	Mustard-seed	1,200	4,800	2,925	104	22 1 6		
14	Til	5,855	.....	9,840	350	85 12 0		
7	Oil-cake	1,950	1,950	4,425	158	38 11 6		
151	Fruits	14,229	56,916	23,100	825	202 2 0		
166	Vegetables	31,975	94,725	75,150	2,983	657 9 0		
6	Tobacco	1,350	13,500	2,175	77	14 5 9		
4	Spices	530	15,900	1,950	37	9 3 0		
1	Turneric	100	650	250	8	1 1 6		
11	Grass for cattle	182	1,092	3,325	118	29 5 6		
19	Straw	306	1,530	2,755	91	22 8 6		
29	Betelnuts	6,640	53,120	14,775	517	129 4 6		
18	Sugar, unrefined	2,420	15,400	5,250	187	46 7 9		
47	Jaggery	13,105	91,735	26,600	850	230 10 9		
65	Salt	5,755	15,827	18,000	64	78 12 0		
9	Hides	2,300	4,600	850	30	7 7 0		
9	Bones	825	825	1,55	54	13 5 6		
23	Dry fish	200	2,000	2,675	95	23 7 0		
2,235	Total	8,98,752	22,40,436	17,94,080	63,373	14,994 0 6		
3,171	Total of same month last year.	10,70,200	21,35,846	22,17,200	79,185	17,965 8 0		
2,476	MISCELLANEOUS. Empty, passenger, fish, onion, tamarind, shells, golpatta, ghee, honey, planks, fowls, charcoal, bamboos, &c.	2,93,700	11,84,800	5,72,800	20,457	4,769 1 3		
573	Boats under 25 maunds Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 4 0		
3,049	Total	2,93,700	11,84,800	5,72,800	20,457	4,765 11 6		
4,275	Total of same month last year.	3,20,500	3,20,000	6,59,325	23,547	6,687 0 6		
5,284	Grand Total	11,92,452	34,25,236	23,66,880	83,830	20,829 12 0		
7,446	Grand total of same month last year.	13,90,700	24,55,846	28,76,525	1,02,732	24,652 8 6		

MEMORANDUM.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	..	..	676 10 0
Amount of tollage for the month	..	..	20,829 12 0
Total	..	..	21,505 6 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	..	..	21,071 11 3
Balance at the end of the month	..	..	434 10 0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Tolly's Nullah for the month of September 1884.

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	
	LOCAL TRAFFIC	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
53	Coal	26,405	9,901	57,225	2,043	214 13 0
39	Roadstone	22,225	5,556	48,575	1,770	182 2 6
59	Bricks	3,70,750	3,336	78,075	2,788	292 12 6
11	Tiles	15,050	572	5,900	210	22 2 0
72	Earthenware	3,176	1,588	12,725	454	48 15 6
18	Sand	7,850	2,769	16,200	578	63 6 0
227	Firewood	1,03,850	20,770	2,01,700	7,203	1,511 4 0
5	Iron	5	30	1,525	54	12 12 9
3	Cotton	900	8,200	2,050	73	17 15 0
11	Jute	1,915	8,138	3,975	141	34 12 6
252	Paddy	23,981	41,965	52,050	1,858	455 8 6
1,364	Rice	1,35,622	4,74,676	2,54,175	9,076	1,811 6 6
24	Gram	5,390	14,822	12,925	460	106 13 6
30	Mustard seed	12,684	50,736	30,575	1,090	257 10 9
1	Til	100	350	250	8	2 3 0
65	Other oils	5,238	20,952	22,275	995	97 9 9
3	Oileake	205	205	775	26	3 1 0
3	Fruits	222	88*	375	13	2 4 6
66	Vegetables	5,466	16,398	13,100	467	52 1 0
13	Tobacco	1,490	14,900	2,950	104	17 15 6
3	Spices	34	1,020	75	2	0 12 0
3	Turmeric	40	260	150	5	0 15 0
18	Cocoonut	4,100	8	825	29	7 12 0
1	Grass for cattle	20	120	175	6	1 8 8
427	Straw	19,077	95,385	41,125	567	347 11 6
1	Betelnuts	25	200	250	8	0 15 0
6	Sugar, unrefined	435	3,045	1,125	38	7 8 6
113	Jaggery	13,294	80,164	30,575	1,126	216 10 0
174	Salt	35,766	98,327	97,975	3,498	609 1 3
10	Cattle	315	630	850	30	7 8 0
3,075	Total	8,15,620	9,75,911	9,90,525	34,720	6,407 15 6
4,449	Total of same month last year.	6,15,670	10,95,962	11,91,575	42,535	8,220 15 9
	MISCELLANEOUS					
3,434	Empty, passenger, fish, shells, charcoal, gol-patta, planks, betel, cocoanut, soorkee, babla bark, flour, honey, &c.	1,56,100	1,67,200	6,11,525	18,258	2,926 14 9
116	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 0 0
.....	Demurrage	....	....	....	....	139 0 6
3,550	Total ..	1,56,100	1,67,200	5,11,525	18,258	3,094 15 3
3,815	Total of same month last year.	2,36,609	9,42,391	4,98,450	17,800	3,169 7 3
6,625	Grand Total ...	9,71,720	11,43,111	15,02,050	52,978	9,502 14 9
3,264	Grand total of same month last year.	8,52,279	20,38,353	16,90,025	60,335	11,390 7 0

MEMORANDUM.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	..	..	..	436 4 9
Amount of tollage for the month ..	..	..	..	9,502 14 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ..	..	..	Total	9,039 8 6
Balance at the end of the month ..	..	..	..	9,760 0 9
				183 2 9

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1884.

	TRAFFIC 1884-85.			TRAFFIC 1883-84.		
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.		
CIRCULAR CANAL.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Circular Canal at Chitpore toll-station	8,085 6 6	35,359 13 9	7,720 15 9	32,204 10 0		
Ditto at Dhappa toll-station	20,829 12 0	96,901 5 9	24,652 8 6	1,08,929 14 0		
Total	28,915 2 6	1,32,261 3 6	32,373 8 3	1,41,134 8 0		
Tolly's Nullah	9,502 14 9	48,391 3 3	11,390 7 0	54,416 14 0		
GRAND TOTAL	38,418 1 3	1,80,652 6 9	43,763 15 3	1,95,551 6 0		

CALCUTTA,
 The 21st October 1884.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.R.C.,
 Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on the Rivers *Ganges*, *Rupnarayan*, *Rati*, *Brahmaputra*, *Jellinghee*, and *Brahmanootra* for the month of September 1884.

Date.	River Ganges.										River Brahmaputra.												
	Metnapore.					Bengal.			Burser.		Singapore.		Monyer.		Satishnagar.		Rampore Reservoir.		Gokakund.		Berhampore.		
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
1st	28	10	284.47	28	17	223.87	22	73	181.90	18	08	160.08	16	08	120.03	12	07	81.67	8	39	65.90	6	14
2nd	28	10	284.48	28	16	223.85	22	72	181.90	18	07	160.08	16	07	120.03	12	02	81.67	8	38	65.90	6	13
3rd	28	10	284.49	28	15	223.83	22	71	181.90	18	06	160.08	16	06	120.03	12	01	81.67	8	37	65.90	6	12
4th	28	10	284.50	28	14	223.81	22	70	181.90	18	05	160.08	16	05	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	36	65.90	6	11
5th	28	10	284.51	28	13	223.79	22	69	181.90	18	04	160.08	16	04	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	35	65.90	6	10
6th	28	10	284.52	28	12	223.78	22	68	181.90	18	03	160.08	16	03	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	34	65.90	6	09
7th	28	10	284.53	28	11	223.77	22	67	181.90	18	02	160.08	16	02	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	33	65.90	6	08
8th	28	10	284.54	28	10	223.76	22	66	181.90	18	01	160.08	16	01	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	32	65.90	6	07
9th	28	10	284.55	28	09	223.75	22	65	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	31	65.90	6	06
10th	28	10	284.56	28	08	223.74	22	64	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	30	65.90	6	05
11th	28	10	284.57	28	07	223.73	22	63	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	29	65.90	6	04
12th	28	10	284.58	28	06	223.72	22	62	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	28	65.90	6	03
13th	28	10	284.59	28	05	223.71	22	61	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	27	65.90	6	02
14th	28	10	284.60	28	04	223.70	22	60	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	26	65.90	6	01
15th	28	10	284.61	28	03	223.69	22	59	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	25	65.90	6	00
16th	28	10	284.62	28	02	223.68	22	58	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	24	65.90	6	-1
17th	28	10	284.63	28	01	223.67	22	57	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	23	65.90	6	-2
18th	28	10	284.64	28	00	223.66	22	56	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	22	65.90	6	-3
19th	28	10	284.65	28	-1	223.65	22	55	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	21	65.90	6	-4
20th	28	10	284.66	28	-2	223.64	22	54	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	20	65.90	6	-5
21st	28	10	284.67	28	-3	223.63	22	53	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	19	65.90	6	-6
22nd	28	10	284.68	28	-4	223.62	22	52	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	18	65.90	6	-7
23rd	28	10	284.69	28	-5	223.61	22	51	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	17	65.90	6	-8
24th	28	10	284.70	28	-6	223.60	22	50	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	16	65.90	6	-9
25th	28	10	284.71	28	-7	223.59	22	49	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	15	65.90	6	-10
26th	28	10	284.72	28	-8	223.58	22	48	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	14	65.90	6	-11
27th	28	10	284.73	28	-9	223.57	22	47	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	13	65.90	6	-12
28th	28	10	284.74	28	-10	223.56	22	46	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	12	65.90	6	-13
29th	28	10	284.75	28	-11	223.55	22	45	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	11	65.90	6	-14
30th	28	10	284.76	28	-12	223.54	22	44	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	10	65.90	6	-15
31st	28	10	284.77	28	-13	223.53	22	43	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	9	65.90	6	-16
1st	28	10	284.78	28	-14	223.52	22	42	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	8	65.90	6	-17
2nd	28	10	284.79	28	-15	223.51	22	41	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	7	65.90	6	-18
3rd	28	10	284.80	28	-16	223.50	22	40	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	6	65.90	6	-19
4th	28	10	284.81	28	-17	223.49	22	39	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	5	65.90	6	-20
5th	28	10	284.82	28	-18	223.48	22	38	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	4	65.90	6	-21
6th	28	10	284.83	28	-19	223.47	22	37	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	3	65.90	6	-22
7th	28	10	284.84	28	-20	223.46	22	36	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	2	65.90	6	-23
8th	28	10	284.85	28	-21	223.45	22	35	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	1	65.90	6	-24
9th	28	10	284.86	28	-22	223.44	22	34	181.90	18	00	160.08	16	00	120.03	12	00	81.67	8	0	65.90	6	-25
10th	28	10	284.87	28	-23</td																		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 23rd August 1884, as compared with the same period of 1883.

STAPLES.	1884.		1883.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
ANIMALS, LIVING, FOR SALE.								
Horses, ponies, and mules	No. 4	331	No. 36	1,544	.....	.....	No. 26	1,213
Cattle	" 5	449	" 27	823	.....	.....	" 22	283
Sheep and goats	" 2,065	2,031	" 1,855	1,918	No. 1,500	733	.....	.....
Other kinds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BORAX	322	210	1,486	1,210	.....	.....	1,114	1,010
Canes and rattans	52	79	5	81	.....	.....	11	3
Camphor (Indian-rubber)	" 6	5	10	7	.....	.....	4	2
Chinese and Japanese ware	35	54	72	101	.....	.....	27	67
Coal and coke, up	3,12,607	1,30,856	3,71,677	1,74,704	.....	.....	58,970	34,940
Ditto, down	16,00,811	2,20,023	15,41,001	1,84,023	2,24,280	38,000	.....	.....
COTTON, MANU- FACTURED.	2,300	20,038	17,675	18,115	5,220	5,023	.....	.....
Twist and yarn (European)	6,326	9,096	9,430	9,114	.....	.....	6	20
Linen (Indian)	6,79	3,582	5,79	3,510	24	.....	35	35
Pieces-goods (Euro.-an)	23,057	66,619	65,997	67,710	.....	.....	15,040	21,207
Linen (Indian)	16,790	10,514	19,318	18,015	.....	.....	5,618	2,801
Manufactids	11	7	220	93	.....	.....	218	86
Other sorts, not interlacing	967	1,077	786	1,124	21	153	.....	.....
DRUGS AND ME- DICINE.	761	405	745	410	.....	.....	46	11
Intoxicating drugs (other than opium, i.e., ginseng, bhang, ganja, and charas &c.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indigo	2,582	976	2,713	907	.....	.....	133	.....
Muslin or manjiti	.....	.....	23	20	.....	.....	23	9
Gallows	8d	71	153	70	.....	1	45	.....
Turmeric	4,679	4,582	5,76	4,881	.....	.....	863	399
Other kinds	3,782	3,011	3,472	2,624	310	387	.....	.....
Barthenware and porcelain	495	1,941	636	1,908	.....	.....	40	7
Jute, raw	238	62	214	34	24	18	.....	.....
Ito, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths).	21,417	23,507	78,026	55,000	.....	.....	27,008	22,373
PIEDROS PRO- DUCTS.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	14
Other fibres, raw	322	76	485	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, manufactured	1,181	347	71	211	510	90	45	.....
Cocoanuts	1,151	1,599	1,196	1,651	.....	.....	910	19
All other kinds	10,02	14,99	17,042	11,714	.....	.....	10,01,200	3,53,970
Wheat	6,80,122	2,00,121	10,00,882	6,82,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	1,38,075	30,015	1,2,015	2,015	24,490	1,090	1,55,710	71,840
Rice, husked	1,38,205	30,015	2,015	1,1,154	20,100	6,650	.....	.....
Do., unhusked	30,115	34,651	17,1,454	45,511	.....	.....	43,270	11,080
Other rai and spring crops	1,22,184	31,011	1,011	1,260	.....	.....	7,6	280
Gums and resins	36,917	20,198	36,001	20,805	.....	.....	4,3	610
HIDES & SKINS... HIDES & SKINS...	10,171	9,914	11,681	7,103	.....	.....	1,070	1,245
Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horn	717	285	679	400	38	.....	.....	121
Lao dye	12	12	17	8	.....	.....	5	7
LAC	8,108	8,456	11,040	12,624	.....	.....	2,631	4,186
Do. shell	12,239	3,101	15,807	6,273	.....	.....	3,218	1,166
Do. stick and other kinds	1,755	3,566	1,721	3,086	24	.....	41	.....
Leather, unmanufactured	980	1,299	1,084	1,568	.....	.....	104	364
Leather, manufactured	10,985	15,114	10,285	13,450	700	.....	312	.....
Liquors	239	239	245	191	.....	.....	6	4
Mats	30,110	32,700	26,219	24,219	6,497	7,777	.....	.....
METALS AND MA- NUFACUTURES OF	Brass and copper	67,997	71,007	67,810	.....	.....	8,043	313
Iron	60,584	67,497	61,007	61,270	.....	.....	5,622	1,235
Other metals	19,706	14,461	11,221	14,270	803	.....	.....	.....
OILS	1,20,026	1,20,026	1,20,026	1,20,026	.....	.....	185	46
Opium and colours	987	1,099	1,082	1,144	.....	.....	3,237	9,708
PAINTS & COLOURS	2,719	3,257	18,363	21,310	3,267	50	30	.....
PROVISIONS	10,026	10,322	10,322	10,322	.....	.....	90,892	971
Other kinds	2,719	3,257	2,602	2,602	.....	.....	1,77,73	1,01,828
Railway materials, Construction Account	1,80,728	71,000	1,38,00	1,74,023	.....	.....	1,0,011	83,884
Ditto ditto, Foreign	17,390	20,000	16,300	16,290	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	2,70,180	71,000	25,819	17,402	10,700	5,743	187	.....
BALTPHATE, &c.	2,978	2,903	2,780	2,780	.....	.....	4,30,00	1,30,680
Other saline substances	10,441	1,000	10,300	10,300	.....	.....	10,10,10	30,300
Linseed	3,05,572	1,17,012	7,00,72	2,53,712	.....	.....	4,30,00	1,30,680
Mustard and rape	70,020	40,427	17,500	70,017	.....	.....	10,10,10	30,300
Til or singelly	3,524	1,022	3,774	1,122	.....	.....	220	100
Other oil-seeds	1,45,001	62,217	1,04,001	62,767	40,130	19,450	.....	.....
Indigo seed	8,017	8,000	3,977	1,106	4,720	2,800	.....	.....
Tea-seed	1,111	5,290	18,001	8,770	.....	.....	17,750	3,480
Other kinds	1,561	1,300	1,031	1,300	51	90	.....	.....
Silk, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SMK	.....	.....	631	631	.....	.....	171	63
Spices	2,973	2,000	6,800	6,500	.....	.....	3,822	1,04,64
Stone and marble	60,242	7,381	83,633	9,144	6,730	.....	1,223	.....
SUGAR	46,046	12,929	88,267	20,000	.....	.....	44,221	13,279
Tea	10,745	1,026	20,405	7,000	.....	.....	16,172	4,656
TOBACCO	10,745	6,002	63,419	23,140	.....	.....	7,30	2,276
WOOD	21,903	6,004	20,056	5,303	6,227	.....	.....	.....
Timber	19,861	23,256	30,010	32,817	.....	.....	3,718	251
Wood	6,748	6,748	6,500	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool	1,910	1,054	1,043	1,241	573	413	.....	.....
Do., manufactured (Euro- pean)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, manufactured (Indian)	1,631	1,041	1,056	925	576	716	.....	.....
Skins	1,14	5	14	14	.....	.....	1	3
All other articles of merchandise	1,40,729	97,002	1,74,100	1,14,609	.....	.....	24,00,617	17,347
ANTIQUITIES STORES	19,861	23,256	30,010	32,817	.....	.....	10,758	7,661
Minerals	28,794	8,697	45,81	9,770	.....	.....	8,267	1,679
Total	49,84,989	14,76,868	70,33,808	53,30,001	3,32,011	9,56,261	24,00,617	9,56,789

Remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway during four weeks ending 23rd August 1884.

INCREASES.

Coal, down.—An increase in the downwards coal traffic is attributable to an improved demand for river steamers and for the railways in Lower Bengal.

Cotton.—A slight increase in this staple was due to a better market in Calcutta.

Brass and Copperware.—This increase is assignable to an improved trade in the mofussil.

Salt-petre.—There has been an increase under this head, which arose from better prices in Calcutta.

DECREASES.

Coal, up.—A decrease in the upwards coal traffic is accounted for by absence of demand from foreign railways.

Wheat.—The heavy decrease in this staple is due to large harvests in England and America, with unusually low prices in the English and continental markets.

Gum.—This decrease is explained by the falling off in wheat traffic.

Piece-goods.—Poor prices and restricted business are alleged as the reasons for this decrease.

Railway Materials, Foreign.—A heavy falling off in this traffic is due to decreased imports of materials for the foreign railways.

Rice.—Deficient rainfall during last year's monsoon is the cause of this decrease.

Salt.—Want of demand in mofussil and opening of the Cawnpore-Achneypur Railway extension accounts the decrease under this head.

Seeds.—This decrease is accounted for by the partial failure of crops.

Gees.—The falling off in this staple is due to the ordinary fluctuation of trade.

Sugar and Tobacco.—The decreases in these commodities are attributed to the scanty rainfall last year.

Lao.—This decrease is due to want of demand in English market.

N. S. L. CARTER, Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPUR, 15th October 1884.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maunds of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of September 1884 as compared with corresponding period of 1883.

STAPLES.	1884.		1883.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1884	1883		
Ramboos and bricks	... 1,790	...	... 9,984	...	11,774	10,784	...	1,000
Coal and coke	2,017	...	2,111	...	4,128	2,111	...	2,000
Cotton	14,216	102	9,934	14	15,037	9,948	5,499	...
Piece-goods	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Butter	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Country-bags	1,673	7	2,260	265	2,938	2,525	413	223
Canvass	...	15	...	43	...	...	...	...
Tea	30,062	2,210	11,739	11,023	41,791	22,743	19,048	...
Hides and horns	...	8,010	8,010	5,014	8,010	5,014	...	...
Lace	210	...	210	...	210	...	...	...
Lime and kunkur	2,210	...	16,542	11	18,753	16,553	2,200	8,453
Liquors	724	7	...	734	...	734	...	...
Metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	4,906	485	1,992	312	6,380	2,293	5,186	...
Brass, bell-metal, copper ware, &c.	...	223	...	...	...	...	1,167	...
Mowsh	2,134	...	...	...	2,134	...	2,134	...
Oil	200	...	...	...	200	...	200	...
Oilcake	52	3,013	...	...	3,065	...	3,073	...
Paints and colours	31	...	...	...	31	...	31	...
Tin	1,8	1,413	...	1,381	1,181	430	...	...
Railway materials	32,966	8,22	80,174	7,209	40,931	27,384	13,547	...
Rail	42,010	6,86	42,587	5,39	45,20	47,866	740	...
Salt-petre	...	12,600	...	17,001	12,700	17,001	4,241	...
Seeds	2,972	36,673	1,910	16,200	36,673	16,210	20,463	...
Stones	231	...	...	...	231	...	231	...
Sugar and jaggery	2,5	2,062	...	2,537	2,537	2,537	...	...
Tobacco	315	7,000	408	9,747	5,35	10,185	4,800	...
Timber	6,119	41,761	...	47,803	...	47,803	...	...
Tinwood	4	214	...	44	...	44	241	...
All other goods	11,141	2,487	11,096	15,508	16,628	20,044	13,466	...
Total	170,331	1,24,603	1,44,003	1,65,072	3,01,794	3,19,571	10,54	1,05,153
Net decrease	...	...	...	...	...	10,54	...	1,05,153

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of September 1884 aggregated to maunds 3,01,794, as compared with the maunds 3,19,571 carried during corresponding period of 1883 and maunds 3,57,410 carried during the previous month, showing decrease of maunds 16,181 in the case and decrease of maunds 52,616 in the other.

SAMASTIPUR;
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
The 13th October 1884.

HORACE BELL,

Manager.

A. G. NEWCOMEN,

for Traffic Superintendent.

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of September 1884 aggregated to maunds 3,04,704, as compared with maunds 3,19,976 carried during the corresponding period of 1883 and maunds 3,57,410 carried during the previous month, showing a decrease of maunds 15,181 in one case and maunds 52,616 in the other.

Of the several increases and decreases the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of separate explanation :—

INCREASES.

Piece-goods	5,489
Demand for this staple was higher owing to the month being an auspicious one for Hindoo marriages.	...
Food-grains	19,178
Due to the scarcity of rain and the consequent failure of the last crops.	...
Hides and horns	2,056
Due to favourable rate ruling in Calcutta market during the latter portion of the month.	...
Iron	3,186
Too small to merit explanation. Oil, oilcake, brass, bell-metal, &c., mowsh, paint and colour—these items were classed as "all other goods" in last year's report; hence cannot be fully explained.	...
Sugar and jaggery	2,837
The bulk of the traffic is made up by the export from a new sugar factory in the neighbourhood of Sakri station.	...
Timber	47,903
This is due mostly to despatch of Messrs. H. Dear & Co.'s timber.	...

DECREASES.

Coal and coke	4,004
The continual increase under this head during the last three months is the main cause of decrease now.	...
Lime and kunkur	8,863
The completion of the large engineering works in the district has caused this decrease.	...
Railway materials	16,893
Due to the completion of the large extensions of this Railway.	...
Salt-petre	4,241
This fluctuates according to the demand in Calcutta market.	...
Seeds	56,060
The low price ruling at the port prevented the merchants from exporting.	...
Tobacco	4,800
This traffic has temporarily found its way by boats owing to facility in navigation and the consequent advantage over the rates by rail.	...

HORACE BELL,

Manager.

A. G. NEWCOMEN,

for Traffic Superintendent.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1884 on 1,500½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTABLE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.			
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.	
Total traffic for the week	222,344	Rs. A. P. 27,516 12 03	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P. 17,37,193 50	Rs. A. P. 4,12,501 10 0	Rs. A. P. 14,814 7 0	Rs. A. P. 7,05,631 13 0	Rs. A. P. 62,016 1 0	Rs. A. P. 74,065 1	Rs. A. P. 137,048 1
Or per mile of railway	.....	184 8 2	.....	.....	272 1 2	9 13 0	407 6 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	2,753,432	29,80,301 12 0*	2,60,71,923 30†	58,59,770 11 10‡	2,61,213 7 81	90,45,556 15 6	812,011 1	1,173,549 2,011	1,173,549 2,011	1,173,549 2,011
Total for 15 weeks	2,973,770	Rs. A. P. 32,85,681 8 0	Rs. A. P. 2,77,09,017 20	Rs. A. P. 62,71,072 5 10	Rs. A. P. 2,10,057 14 8	Rs. A. P. 97,40,891 13 0	Rs. A. P. 900,017 1	Rs. A. P. 1,250,534 1	Rs. A. P. 2,150,534 1	Rs. A. P. 2,150,534 1
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	194,648	Rs. A. P. 2,13,405 9 10	Rs. A. P. 16,18,878 20	Rs. A. P. 3,91,055 11 6	Rs. A. P. 17,826 4 8	Rs. A. P. 6,23,112 10 0	Rs. A. P. 61,577	Rs. A. P. 80,658	Rs. A. P. 162,238	Rs. A. P. 162,238
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	141 7 8	.....	.....	250 11 11	11 11 4	412 16 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding date of previous year	2,043,705	Rs. A. P. 30,40,673 15 1	Rs. A. P. 2,87,66,529 20	Rs. A. P. 84,42,392 14 1	Rs. A. P. 2,62,709 0 7	Rs. A. P. 1,27,45,574 13 0	Rs. A. P. 928,171	Rs. A. P. 1,094,619	Rs. A. P. 2,919,260	Rs. A. P. 2,919,260

* Eclipse of the moon.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 13TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,500	Rs. 23,113	Rs. 413	1,500	Rs. 70,533	Rs. 467	1,500	Rs. 2,68,60,172	Rs. 17,800	1,500	Rs. 2,13,77,460	Rs. 14,162	.....	Rs. 84,22,712

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1884 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTABLE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.			
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.	
Total traffic for the week	14,740	Rs. A. P. 9,667 9 0	Mds. s. 34,739 30	Rs. A. P. 2,921 0 0	Rs. A. P. 68 12 0	Rs. A. P. 12,046 8 0	Rs. A. P. 1,248 1	Rs. A. P. 770	Rs. A. P. 13,222	
Or per mile of railway	258	188 10 7	607 20	51 1 11	1 3 3	220 15 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	176,929	Rs. A. P. 1,07,310 6 0*	2,65,178 30†	46,549 8 0‡	1,433 8 3§	1,54,074 6 3	Rs. A. P. 23,072 1	Rs. A. P. 16,266 1	Rs. A. P. 37,329	
Total for 15 weeks	191,675	Rs. A. P. 1,16,947 15 0	Rs. A. P. 6,87,918 20	Rs. A. P. 49,261 6 0	Rs. A. P. 1,603 6 3	Rs. A. P. 1,36,714 9 3	Rs. A. P. 25,468	Rs. A. P. 15,046	Rs. A. P. 40,511	
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,833	Rs. A. P. 6,076 8 7	Rs. A. P. 29,842 20	Rs. A. P. 5,165 11 0	Rs. A. P. 48 8 0	Rs. A. P. 7,284 8 7	Rs. A. P. 1,056	Rs. A. P. 700	Rs. A. P. 1,224	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	137	71 4 0	581 20	55 6 8	0 13 3	137 5 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding date of previous year	179,803	Rs. A. P. 94,627 1 0	Rs. A. P. 41,19,400 10	Rs. A. P. 30,802 12 0	Rs. A. P. 771 12 0	Rs. A. P. 1,28,601 9 0	Rs. A. P. 28,687	Rs. A. P. 6,747	Rs. A. P. 37,324	

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 13TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
871	Rs. 7,854	Rs. 137	871	Rs. 12,640	Rs. 231	871	Rs. 1,45,725	Rs. 4,287	871	Rs. 2,80,511	Rs. 4,800	Rs. 34,968	

GAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1884 on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Or per mile of railway	9,612	537 15 0	11,140 10	255 8 0	16 0 0	800 5 0	266	83	320
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	.....	46 13 1	.....	31 4 8	1 5 4	67 7 1	.....	.....	.....
.....	28,359	5,312 14 0*	96,047 10*	2,211 4 9*	360 2 3	7,787 5 0	2,042	1,800	4,814
Total for 15 weeks	31,971	5,763 11 0	1,06,233 20	2,466 12 9	376 2 3	8,590 10 0	3,108	1,975	5,143
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,975	309 3 9	12,423 10	250 4 0	10 8 0	619 15 0	232	107	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	20 15 0	.....	20 15 8	0 14 0	51 10 8	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,627	5,611 8 4	1,46,801 20	3,400 4 0	327 14 0	9,378 10 4	2,540	1,586	4,930

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Gázipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 13TH OCTOBER 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 11TH OCTOBER 1884.		Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.		
Mean milesage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean milesage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean milesage Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean milesage Total receipts.	Per mile worked.				
12	Rs. 630	Rs. 73	12	Rs. 600	Rs. 67	12	Rs. 24,412	Rs. 2,008	12	Rs. 30,530	Rs. 2,211	1,718

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1884 on 74½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Or per mile of railway	6,655	5,101 6 0	47,647 0	2,718 1 0	96 4 0	7,015 9 0	583	1,030	1,613
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	.....	69 7 7	.....	36 7 0	1 4 8	105 4 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	58,617	45,018 18 0*	6,44,830 0*	20,308 3 3*	1,322 13 0*	74,679 15 0	9,020	12,272	21,282
Total for 15 weeks	61,272	50,150 1 0	6,49,686 0	31,926 6 2	1,610 1 6	82,395 8 9	9,003	13,302	22,003
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,500	2,700 1 3	47,625 10	2,592 14 0	67 7 0	5,456 6 3	501	1,125	1,716
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	37 6 6	.....	36 12 10	0 14 6	78 3 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	50,894	46,013 11 5	4,38,537 20	20,076 10 0	1,600 3 0	77,098 6 5	9,368	11,699	21,667

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 13TH OCTOBER 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 11TH OCTOBER 1884.		Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.		
Mean milesage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean milesage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean milesage Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean milesage Total receipts.	Per mile worked.				
761	Rs. 5,456	Rs. 73	761	Rs. 7,916	Rs. 100	761	Rs. 1,02,310	Rs. 2,179	761	Rs. 1,50,032	Rs. 2,429	18,023

1852

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JUNE UNTIL		Total increase in 1884	Total decrease in 1884	Percentage of increase or decrease
			1st September 1883.	30th August 1884.	To 1st September 1883.	To 30th August 1884.			
1884.		Miles.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	
30th August	Northern Bengal	250	57,478 0 0	60,037 0 0	16,883,016 0 0	12,827,27 0 0	2,00,611 0 0	-16	
Ditto	Tirhoot	193	19,421 0 0	21,808 0 0	6,04,239 0 0	6,04,644 0 0	2,39,703 0 0	+42	
Ditto	Nathun	204	1,704 0 0	1,232 0 0	23,058 0 0	23,610 0 0	4,453 0 0	-8	
	Total	451	87,603 0 0	63,107 0 0	21,11,245 0 0	21,40,350 0 0	28,646 0 0		

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Earnings for week ending 4th October 1884	...	...	...	...	Ru. A. P.
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	10,273 7 3
Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,313 7 3
Receipts from 1st July to 4th October 1884	...	...	...	...	1,16,583 12 3
from 1st July to 6th October 1883	...	...	...	...	1,17,310 8 0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	766 12 0
Miles open week ending 4th October 1884	...	...	...	...	Miles.
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	50
Receipts per mile open week ending 4th October 1884	...	...	...	...	Ru. A. P.
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	179 3 2
Decrease	...	...	...	...	205 7 6
					26 4 4

DARJEELING, the 11th October 1884.

W. STEVENSON, Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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FORMATION OF THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS INTO A GENERAL POLICE DISTRICT.

POLICE.

Darjeeling, the 25th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The undermentioned letters regarding the relative powers and authority of the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the District Superintendent of Police :—

Letters Nos. 526Ct. and 174H, dated respectively the 8th March and the 3rd June 1884, from the Commissioner of Chittagong.

Letter No. 10904, dated the 18th July 1884, from the Inspector-General of Police.

Read also—

The undermentioned papers :—

Letter No. 100H, dated the 19th April 1884, from the Commissioner of Chittagong, submitting, with his approval, a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, proposing a new scheme on the subject of increasing the strength and improving the condition of the Frontier Police.

Memorandum dated the 11th October 1884, by Mr. D. R. Lyall, Inspector-General of Police, on the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Memorandum dated the 15th October 1884, by Captain A. Evans Gordon, on the same subject.

The Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration various questions connected with the police administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

There are at present two distinct bodies of police in that district—the frontier force, organized and worked on *quasi-military* principles, and the ordinary civil police. The strength of the first consists of 6 subhadars, 6 jemadars, 28 havildars, 42 naiks, 11 buglers, and 446 privates, making a total of 539 officers and men. The civil force consists of 1 sub-inspector, 10 head-constables, and 97 constables, 108 in all. In both cases the men are enrolled under Act V of 1861, but the discipline of the frontier force is further provided for by Regulation III of 1881. The administration of both bodies is vested in the Inspector-General and District Superintendent of Police under Act V of 1861, and the Commissioner of the Division has at present no legal control over any departmental matter. This arrangement has been found to produce serious inconvenience and to involve considerable risks. The Inspector-General of Police states in a note, dated the 11th October, that, though in charge of the frontier force, he could know but little of it, and that it has been difficult to exercise control over provision and such like accounts. On the other hand, the necessity of referring to a distant and imperfectly informed authority might produce grave mischief in the event of disturbances on the frontier, when prompt and decided action would be imperatively called for. In such cases the Commissioner of the Division being on the spot, and acquainted with all the circumstances to be considered, would necessarily be the officer to direct the operations, and it is very undesirable that he should be hampered by the necessity of referring to the Inspector-General of Police, or by the possible interference of that officer. On these and other grounds the Lieutenant-Governor has decided upon vesting the control of the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the Commissioner of the Division. For this purpose it will be necessary to form the Hill Tracts into a general police district under section 2 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1869, and to appoint the Commissioner of Chittagong to exercise the powers of an Inspector-General of Police in the general police district so formed.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that notifications be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declaring, under section 2, Act VII (B.C.) of 1869, the Chittagong Hill Tracts to be a general police district, and appointing Mr. D. R. Lyall, Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, to exercise the powers of an Inspector-General of Police in the general police district so formed.

Ordered also that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, and to the Commissioner of Chittagong, for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF ACT I (B.C.)
OF 1876, FOR THE VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF MAHOME-
DAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.**

JUDICIAL.

Dated Darjeeling, the 21st October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Inspector-General of Registration on the working of Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces for the year 1883-84.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Report under review is the last which will be submitted of the working of the Act under the rules originally framed. The principal statistics showing the operations of the Act since it came into force in February 1876 are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than khulas.	Number of khulas registered.	Total number of divorces registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,380
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,706	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82	14	107	4,051	2,259	607	7,867
1882-83	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84	14	112	4,373	2,316	895	7,483

2. The decrease of 598 in the total number of registrations is ascribed to the apathy with which the people in general regard the provisions of the Act, and to the passive resistance offered by the local zemindars and the village mullahs to the progress of the law. The average of the preceding seven years was 8,195·7. Opinions of several district officers are quoted by the Inspector-General to show that the decrease may correctly be attributed to the causes noticed. The decrease occurred in eight out of 14 districts, chiefly in Chittagong (295), Dacca (248), Noakhally (135), Rungpore (72), and Dinagepore (44). The diminution in the registrations in these districts was chiefly under the head of marriages. There was an increase in the total registrations in Rajshahye (96), Mymensingh (74), Bogra (27), Furreedpore (20), Backergunge (6) and Khulna (3). No explanation is given of the increase in any of these cases. There was a decrease in the number of marriages registered in four out of these six districts, which was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the registration of divorces. In Furreedpore there was an increase in marriages registered and a decrease in divorces. There was an increase of both in Rajshahye.

3. The offices of the Mahomedan Registrars were, it is reported, carefully inspected during the year: it is unsatisfactory, however, to notice that the number of inspections decreased from 106 to 84. The records of the Registrars were, it is stated, found in good order, and only two cases of misconduct on the part of these officers were reported.

4. The Report of the Committee appointed to revise the former rules and procedure was submitted in January last, and their proposals were afterwards generally sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Relief has been afforded to the Registrars by the reduction of the charges for forms. The registers and indexes will for the future be kept all in Bengali alone, instead of in Bengali and Urdu as hitherto. The thana has been made the unit of a Mahomedan Registrar's jurisdiction. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the establishment in Calcutta of a permanent Committee, to consist of the Inspector-General of Registration for the time being as *ex-officio* President, and four members. Act XII of 1880, for the appointment of Kazis, has been extended to the districts in which Act I (B.C.) of 1876 is now in force, and District Registrars have been asked to submit nominations of properly qualified persons

for the office of Kazi and Mahomedan Marriage Registrar, for places where those officers are required to be appointed, to the permanent Committee at Calcutta. For the future, no person will be appointed Kazi within the jurisdiction of a Mahomedan Registrar except the Registrar himself, and Naib Kazis will, for the present, act simply as agents for the Kazi, informing him of marriages which they have performed, in order that he may endeavour subsequently to persuade the parties to register them. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the changes proposed by the Committee, and sanctioned by him, will have the effect of removing some of the difficulties which have hitherto operated against the satisfactory working of the Act.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
LICENSE TAX FOR 1883-84.**

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—LICENSE TAX.

Darjeeling, the 22nd October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on the administration of the license tax for 1883-84.

Read also—

The Report for 1882-83 and the Resolution recorded on it.

During the year under review, the license tax in Bengal continued to be levied under Act II (B.C.) of 1880, no changes being made as regards the nature of the assessment or its incidence. The work of the assessors was considerably lightened under the orders of the Board of Revenue, which relieved them of the duty of hearing and enquiring into objection cases, and transferred it in most places to the Sub-Divisional Officers and the special Deputy Collectors at head-quarters. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to have the Board's testimony to the satisfactory working of this arrangement, which, it is stated, facilitated in a great measure the re-valuation operations, as well as the making of new assessments. The number of special assessors employed in 1883-84 was 46 against 47 in the previous year; three assessors were employed in Calcutta and one in the Suburban Municipality, and one in each district, except Darjeeling and Singbloom, where the fewness of assessee did not require the appointment of a special assessor. The collection of the tax was commenced in almost all the districts as soon as possible after the expiry of the period allowed by sections 16 and 17 of the Act, the assessment lists of the preceding year, as they stood after the disposal of objections and appeals, being adopted as the basis of operations. In portions of certain districts, however, where the assessment had been hurriedly done in 1882-83, the issue of notices was postponed until after the assessors and other officers had completed their enquiries and submitted revised lists.

2. Out of a total number of 248,128 villages in the province, 27,067, including 617 streets in Calcutta, were visited by the assessing officers against 27,081 villages visited in the preceding year. Of the villages visited, 26,562 were found to contain assessee, against 26,814 in the previous year. In some districts a considerable share in the work of assessment was taken by the regular executive staff, the number of villages visited by such officers being 2,449 (included in the total number of 27,067) against 2,150 in the previous year. It is explained that, as some district and sub-divisional officers kept no record of the number of villages in which enquiries were made during their tour, the total number of villages visited by the permanent staff was probably larger than appears from the above figures. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the increased activity of the officers in the Dacca Division, where 534 villages were visited by district and sub-divisional officers against 90 in the previous year. A creditable outturn of work in this respect was also done by the officers of Furreedpore, Jessore, Durbhunga, Bhagulpore, Rungpore, Monghyr, Sarun, Hooghly, Patna and Mymensingh. The Board report that on the whole the movements of the assessors were efficiently supervised. In the 24-Pergunnahis, however, out of 5,079 villages, 339 only were visited; in Maldah, out of 3,250 villages, 164 only were visited; in Nuddea, out of 2,984 villages, 162 only were visited; in Julpigorce, out of 971 villages, 152 only were visited; and in Manbloom, out of 6,147 villages, 120 only were visited. The number of villages visited in these districts was insufficient.

3. After exclusion of double entries, and allowing for revision of the lists by Collectors, the gross number of persons assessed is shown to be 77,613. Of these 5,999 were exempted on objection and 321 on appeal, leaving 71,293 persons on the list on the 30th June 1884, as compared with 69,841 in 1882-83. The outstanding balance on the 30th June 1883 was Rs. 8,086. The greater part of this balance had eventually to be remitted

as irrecoverable, and the number of persons finally assessed in 1882-83 amounted to only 69,289. The following table shows the number of assessees in each class in each of the last two years:—

Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	NUMBER OF ASSESSEES		
							Tax assessed. Rs.	On the final lists in 1882-83.	On the lists of 30th June 1884.
	500	388	387
"	200	689	725
"	100	1,416	1,444
"	50	3,568	3,621
"	20	14,722	14,904
"	10	48,506	50,212
						Total	..	69,289	71,293

These figures show that there was an increase in the last five classes, viz., of 36 assessees in class II, 28 assessees in class III, 53 assessees in class IV, 182 assessees in class V, and 1,706 assessees in class VI, while there was a decrease of one assessee in class I, as compared with 1882-83.

4. If the population of Bengal is taken at 66½ millions, one person in every 932 paid the tax, the average incidence being Re. 1 to every 45 persons, as compared with Re. 1 to 46 persons in the previous year. If Calcutta be excluded, the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 63 persons as compared with Re. 1 to 64 persons in 1882-83.

The incidence was highest in the following districts:—

Calcutta, 1 person to Re. 1 of tax.	24-Pergunnahs, 34 persons to Re. 1 of tax.
Darjeeling, 18 persons	Bhagulpore, 37 "
Howrah, 24 "	Bogra, 39 "
Maldah, 33 "	Dacca, 44 "

The average incidence in each division was—

Rajshahye	50 persons to Re. 1.
Bhagulpore	50 "
Dacca	59 "
Presidency (omitting Calcutta)	60 "
Burdwan	67 "
Chittagong	71 "
Patna	74 "
Chota Nagpore	79 "
Orissa	92 "

5. The number of objections filed was 20,400 or 26·2 per cent. of the gross number of assessments made, the corresponding percentage in 1882-83 being 29·5. In 12,257 cases the assessments were upheld, in 2,143 they were modified by the transfer of the objector to a lower class, and in 5,999 cases the assessments were cancelled. The successful objections thus numbered 8,142, or 39 per cent. of the total number of petitions filed. In the previous year the corresponding figure was 39·1 per cent. The proportion of objections to assessments was highest in Pooree (56·3 per cent.), Cuttack (52·4 per cent.), Moorschedabad (48·4 per cent.), Gya (47·8 per cent.), and Noakholly (41·5 per cent.). The total number of appeals, including references to the Commissioner in Calcutta, where the Collector is only empowered to hear objections, was 1,747 against 2,063 in 1882-83. In 1,205 cases the assessment appealed against was upheld, in 190 it was modified, and in 321 cases the appellants were entirely exempted from payment of the tax. The right of appeal was most largely exercised in Calcutta, Cuttack, the 24-Pergunnahs, Gya and Midnapore. In the entire province, out of 77,613 assessments, 6,320, or 8·1 per cent., were entirely cancelled on objection or appeal, and 2,333, or 3 per cent., were modified. This result, though not satisfactory in itself, shows some improvement upon the previous year, when out of 76,903 persons assessed, 7,064, or 9·1 per cent., were entirely and 2,531, or 3·2 per cent., partially exempted. The number of appeals pending on the 30th June was 31 against 28 of the preceding year. The number of applications to Commissioners of Divisions under section 21 of the Act was 113, exclusive of those in Calcutta. Of these 78 were rejected,

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16 were granted in part, and in 13 cases the assessments were cancelled. Six cases were pending at the close of the year. The largest number of references were made in the Orissa and Chittagong Divisions.

6. The following table shows the demand, remissions, collections, and balance up to the end of June for each of the last two years:—

CLASS.	No. of Rate	Gross demand.		Remissions before realization.		Remaining demand.		Collections.		Refunds.		Net collections.		Balances.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
I	500	3,61,500	2,40,000	47,000	66,000	2,04,500	2,63,000	2,04,500	2,03,000	10,500	9,000	1,04,000	1,03,500	.....	.....
II	200	1,78,200	1,73,000	24,000	25,200	1,45,000	1,45,000	1,45,000	1,45,000	3,000	1,37,700	1,45,000	.....	.....	.....
III	100	1,62,200	1,76,500	36,000	27,100	1,47,200	1,68,600	1,68,600	1,49,200	5,500	4,100	1,41,200	1,44,150	400	200
IV	50	2,91,150	2,19,225	34,225	35,700	1,85,225	1,87,525	1,86,412	1,85,075	6,275	4,500	1,78,157	1,90,025	815	450
V	20	5,41,350	3,46,670	61,200	64,050	3,02,680	3,02,680	3,01,265	3,01,265	6,300	6,300	6,94,564	2,10,294	1,820	1,706
VI	10	6,61,600	5,69,380	67,775	62,215	4,06,000	5,07,145	4,01,065	4,00,878	6,475	5,305	6,94,564	4,96,173	6,047	7,047
Total	...	17,40,350	17,35,465	2,61,300	2,38,845	14,78,465	14,94,500	14,78,319	14,94,337	40,000	30,895	4,29,639	14,53,042	8,086	10,023

As compared with 1882-83, there was a decrease in the gross demand amounting to Rs. 6,890; there was a decrease of Rs. 23,045 in the gross amount remitted before realization, and of Rs. 9,765 in the amount refunded. The proportion which the amount actually collected bore to the gross demand was more satisfactory than in the previous year, showing that the re-valuations made have resulted in greater accuracy. Of the gross amount (Rs. 2,69,740) remitted and refunded, the sum of Rs. 1,08,590 was re-assessed by the transfer of the assessee to some other class, the actual remissions and refunds thus being only Rs. 1,61,150. Of this amount Rs. 1,37,055 were remitted before realization and Rs. 24,095 were refunded after realization. The amount remitted under the operation of the rule under which a person is liable to be taxed in only one place in British India was Rs. 26,155. Allowing for this sum, the net remissions and refunds amounted to Rs. 1,34,995, or to 8·3 per cent. of the gross demand, the corresponding percentage in the previous year being 10·1. There was an increase of Rs. 23,983 or 1·6 per cent. in the net receipts from the tax up to the 30th June 1884. The increase is attributed partly to the orders issued by the Board, referred to above in paragraph 1, to enable the assessors to devote more attention to the work of assessment proper, especially to the discovery of new assessee, and partly to the Board's rule directing that year by year the assessor in each district should be employed within a selected area, leaving the remaining portion of the district to be assessed in a similar manner afterwards.

7. There was an increase in the net receipts in five divisions over those of 1882-83, viz., Chittagong (11·5 per cent.), Rajshahiye (5·2), Chota Nagpore (2·9), Presidency (2·1), Orissa (1·6), and Patna (·004). An increase is shown in the receipts in the following 28 districts, ranging from ·7 per cent. in Chumparun to 21·9 per cent. in Noakholly:—

Districts.	Collections in 1882-83.	Collections in 1883-84.	Increase in 1883-84.	Percentage of increase.	
				Rs.	Rs.
Noakholly	8,200	10,000	1,800	21·9	
Chittagong	14,420	16,610	2,190	15·1	
Dinagepore	28,360	31,945	3,585	12·6	
Cuttack	16,869	18,570	1,701	10·08	
Lohardogra	14,870	16,284	1,364	9·1	
Rungpore	36,825	39,900	3,075	8·3	
Moorshedabad	18,305	19,674	1,369	7·4	
Patua	29,940	31,990	2,050	6·8	
Gya	27,630	29,464	1,834	6·6	
Jessore	27,600	29,280	1,680	6·08	
Furreedpore	22,864	24,021	1,157	5·06	
Singbhoom	2,780	2,920	140	5·03	
Tipperah	21,130	22,188	1,058	5·007	
Pubna	23,263	24,370	1,107	4·7	
Purneah	30,700	32,110	1,410	4·5	
Dacos	45,960	47,737	1,777	3·8	
24-Pergunnahs	53,060	54,785	1,725	3·2	
Midnapore	28,690	29,630	940	3·2	
Darjeeling	8,215	8,455	240	2·9	

Districts.	Collections		Increase in 1883-84.	Percentage of increase.
	in 1882-83.	Rs.		
Rajshahye	..	18,630	19,150	2·7
Calcutta	..	4,04,000	4,13,670	2·3
Howrah	..	25,080	25,590	2·03
Hooghly	..	20,996	21,380	1·8
Hazaribagh	..	21,478	21,857	1·7
Bakergunge	..	27,320	27,785	1·5
Bhagulpore	..	51,481	51,908	·8
Khulna	..	6,800	6,860	·8
Chumperun	..	17,710	17,850	·7

8. In Noakholly the increase was due to the assessment for the first time of the owners of boats who had hitherto escaped the tax, and to the revision of assessments throughout the district carried out by the permanent staff as well as by the special assessor. In Chittagong the increase is said to be due to the expansion of trade. In Tipperah the increased receipts were derived chiefly from the money-lending class, whose business, it is stated, received a stimulus from the falling off in the price of food-grains consequent on the abundant harvests, as well as from the demand of capital created by the system of giving contracts both in the Public Works and the Road Cess Department. The total number of assessee in the Chittagong Division increased from 2,792 in 1882-83 to 3,184 in 1883-84, with a corresponding rise in collections from Rs. 43,750 to Rs. 48,798.

The increase in Dinagepore was due to greater attention being paid to the discovery of new assessee, and the Board are of opinion that good work was done in this district during the year. In Rungpore the movements of the assessor were regulated by a programme previously prepared by the License Tax Deputy Collector in consultation with the Sub-Divisional Officers, and approved by the Collector. In preparing the programme, places of mercantile importance, situated at reasonable distances from each other, were chosen as centres from which the assessor was to go out to the surrounding villages in search of new traders. In Rajshahye the collections in 1881-82 were Rs. 16,230, in 1882-83 Rs. 18,630, and in 1883-84 Rs. 19,150. The revenue has thus gradually increased, but the incidence of the tax is still suspiciously low, 69 persons paying Re. 1, while the average incidence for the division is 50 persons to Re. 1. The Collector is of opinion that it is scarcely probable that any part of the district containing inhabitants who are liable to payment under the Act did not come under assessment. The Board, however, remark that there is no reason to suppose that Rajshahye is less flourishing than the other districts of the division. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the assessment work of this district under the License Act will require careful watching by the Collector for some time to come. While guarding against excessive assessment, careful local enquiries should gradually be extended, until every part of the district is secured for its legal liability to contribute to this branch of the public revenue.

The assessment made in Cuttack in 1882-83 formed the subject of unfavourable comment in the Resolution on that year's report. There was an improvement in the year under review, though the low incidence of the tax still points to the conclusion that there are persons liable to the tax who have not yet been reached. In this district the incidence of tax was Re. 1 to 96 persons, while in the adjoining districts of Pooree and Balasore 85 and 90 persons respectively paid the same amount. The increase in Lohardugga is ascribed to the revival of the trade in sleepers, which had received a check from the determination of the East Indian Railway Company to use iron instead of wooden sleepers, and also to an improvement in the trade with pack-bullocks, which had been affected, as noticed in the last Resolution, by the prevalence of cattle-disease in the previous year.

In the Presidency Division the results compare favourably with those of the previous year. There was an increase in collections in all of the districts except Nuddea, and the total increase in this division amounted to Rs. 4,834, exclusive of Calcutta. In Calcutta the collections up to 30th June 1884 amounted to Rs. 4,13,670 against Rs. 4,04,000 in the previous year. There was an increase of 239 in the total number of assessee which is attributed to new assessments, and to a more careful revision of the old assessments.

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The revision of the assessments in the towns of Patna and Behar by Mr. A. J. Fraser, Deputy Collector, who was specially deputed for the purpose, was completed during the year, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,720 in the former and of Rs. 210 in the latter. The Collector is of opinion that this increase is due to the ordinary fluctuations in business, which must have taken place since the original assessment by the local agency. The Commissioner remarks that the results of the revision do not show such an increase as to justify the doubt entertained before that the two most important towns in the Patna district had been under-assessed. Comparing the revisions as primarily made by Mr. Fraser, which had a tendency rather to excessive valuation, and the final results obtained after the disposal of objections and appeals, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that there is no longer any ground to suspect that the towns are now under-assessed. There was a marked improvement in the administration of the tax in the district of Gya. The increase amounted to Rs. 1,834, or 6·6 per cent., and was chiefly derived from new assessments.

The increase in the districts of Furreedpore, Dacca, Backergunge, Purneah and Bhagulpore was due to new assessments and enhancements. In the last report the Board remarked that Purneah appeared to be under-assessed. It is observed that the result in this district, as compared with the figures of the previous year, shows an improvement, there being an increase of Rs. 1,410. The increase in Midnapore is due to the careful revision of the assessment lists. In Howrah the assessments were revised, resulting in a slight increase.

9. There was a falling off in the net receipts in 17 districts, ranging from 4 per cent. in Bankoora to 13·9 per cent. in Nuddea:—

DISTRICTS.	Collections in 1882-83.		Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Nudden	... 20,480	17,630	2,850	13·9
Beerbboom	... 10,130	9,207	923	9·1
Pooree	... 11,300	10,380	920	8·1
Burdwan	... 16,160	14,995	1,165	7·2
Mymensingh	... 49,660	46,111	3,549	7·1
Monghyr	... 45,932	42,055	2,977	6·4
Mozufferpore	... 36,670	34,638	2,032	5·5
Bogra	... 19,300	18,610	690	3·5
Muldaah	... 21,915	21,192	723	3·2
Manbboom	... 12,237	11,870	367	2·9
Sarun	... 37,070	36,212	858	2·3
Shahabad	... 20,488	20,040	448	2·1
Durbhunga	... 32,758	32,081	677	2·06
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11,760	11,570	190	1·6
Julpigori	... 10,670	10,510	160	1·4
Balasore	... 10,590	10,440	150	1·4
Bankoora	... 9,360	9,318	42	·4

10. In Nuddea the falling off was mainly due to the transfer of the Bongong sub-division to Jessore since the beginning of the year. The incidence of tax in this district was Re. 1 to 93 persons, while in Moorshedabad and Jessore 62 and 66 persons respectively paid the same amount. The Commissioner thinks that the comparatively low incidence in Nuddea "is probably due to the fact that most of the assesseees of the high classes carry on trade in Calcutta and have been assessed there." The decrease in Beerbboom is attributed to the contraction of trade caused by the scantiness of the harvest and to the rectification of unduly high assessments brought to light on objection and by local enquiries. The Collector remarks:—

"The falling off in the export trade, as shown in the railway returns, the decrease in the registration of non-judicial documents, and the diminished sale of non-judicial stamps, are all indications of the diminution in trade and business, brought about by scanty harvest and the accumulated effect of several years of epidemic fever."

In Burdwan the decrease is said to be due chiefly to the dulness of trade, and to some extent to a more careful revision of the assessments. The assessor made 78 new assessments, amounting to Rs. 800, but the final result of the operations was a decrease of Rs. 1,165 as compared with the collections of the previous year. The slight decrease (Rs. 42 or 4 per cent.) in Bankoora has been "attributed to the general falling off in money and grain-lending transactions, and in dealings in stick-lac." In 1882-83 there was a falling off of Rs. 750 or 7·4 per cent. as compared with the collections of 1881-82, and the decrease was then attributed to the operation of the same causes as in the year under review. A comparison of the figures of the past three years points to the inference that the state of trade in Bankoora continued much the same in 1883-84, as in the preceding year, though the depressing influences did not disappear. In Pooree the decrease was due to the depression of salt trade in the district generally. Extensive reductions and remissions had been made in Mymensingh in 1882-83, resulting in a falling off of the receipts. A further reduction of Rs. 3,549 occurred during the year under review, and it is said to be due to the bankruptcy of several large firms, and to the grant of remissions in the Atia and the Sudder sub-divisions. The remissions in the Atia sub-division alone amounted to Rs. 2,210. In explanation of this large reduction, the sub-divisional officer states that "the proverbially high assessment of this sub-division rendered it indispensably necessary to cause a large number of remissions and reductions in the tax." This explanation is not considered satisfactory by the Board, and the Collector has been directed to enquire into the matter. It was stated in the Board's last report that the reductions granted in the Atia sub-division amounted to Rs. 3,250 in 1882-83. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to have a special report, explaining the circumstances under which it was found necessary to grant such large reductions. In Monghyr there was a large decrease (Rs. 2,977), said to be due to depression in trade on account of bad harvests, which caused the petty dealers in grain to give up their business. The decrease in Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs is attributed to the altered circumstances of the assessee and to fluctuations in trade. The general reasons advanced for the falling off in the receipts in the districts of Mozufferpore, Sarun, Shahabad, and Durbhunga are the dulness in the grain and money-lending trades, and the rectification of the over-assessments of previous years. It is noticeable that the decrease in Mozufferpore (Rs. 2,032) is chiefly under the head of bankers in class I. The Collector and the Commissioner are of opinion that Sarun was over-assessed in previous years, and the Board consider it probable that such was the case. The Board accept the reasons advanced as sufficient to account for the decrease in the receipts in these four districts.

11. The actual remissions and refunds amounted to Rs. 1,61,150, or 9·9 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with Rs. 1,92,190, or 11·7 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage was highest in the districts of Gya (23·9), Moorshedabad (19·3), Pooree (18·1), Julpigoree (16·9), Noakholly (16·5), Bogra (16·3), Cuttack (16·08), and Shahabad (15·6). The outstanding balance on the 30th June 1884 amounted to Rs. 10,022-11-10 as compared with Rs. 8,086-4-6 in the previous year. The greater part of this sum is irrecoverable, and will have to be written off. The costs and penalties realized up to the 30th June amounted to Rs. 30,746-8-2 as compared with Rs. 35,170-11-7 in the previous year. The corresponding figure in 1881-82 was Rs. 50,033-4-6. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction this gradual decrease, which indicates that the people are becoming more punctual in the payment of the tax, and that the revision of the assessments carried on during the past two years has had a very good effect. The total expenditure on account of the license tax operations of 1883-84 up to the 30th June amounted to Rs. 91,249 against Rs. 89,371 in the previous year. It is explained that the increase was due to the retention of the assessing establishments in certain districts for a longer period than in the previous year.

12. As regards the attitude of the people towards the license tax, the Lieutenant-Governor has little to add to the remarks recorded in previous Resolutions. Since the amendment of the law in 1880, which exempted from liability all incomes less than Rs. 500 per annum, the tax has affected only a small fraction of the people. Those who have to pay it have

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arrived at some degree of certainty as to their lawful liability, and look upon it as an inseparable item of expenditure connected with their trade or business. The great mass of the people, however, feel no concern about it, and probably are not aware even of its existence. The experience acquired by the assessing agency enabled them to make fairer valuations in the past year than in former years, and the active supervision of the superior officers tended greatly to minimize the evils connected with the assessment and realization of a direct tax. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that no complaints have reached Government of harassment or oppression on the part of the assessing or collecting agency. On the whole, the Act was worked smoothly during the year.

13. The names of the officers specially mentioned by the Board for their services in connection with the license tax operations will be noted in the Appointment Department. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to convey his thanks to the Board for their efficient administration of this branch of the revenue during the year under review.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1883.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Darjeeling, the 22nd October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report on the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1883

Read also—

The Report for 1882, and the Resolution recorded upon it.

1. The only important features in the administration of charitable dispensaries in Bengal during the year 1883 have been the transfer of a large number of dispensaries to the management of municipalities, the opening of some new dispensaries, and the re-opening of others which had been closed as useless or for financial reasons.

2. The old system under which the Government guaranteed an appointment as Assistant Surgeon to every student who passed the Licentiates' Examination has been brought to an end. This system led to the accumulation of a large number of Assistant Surgeons for whom no employment could be found, and who were naturally much discontented with their position and prospects. No new admissions were made during the year.

3. It is satisfactory to notice the favourable account given of the students trained in the Campbell School. The number of its pupils is said to have steadily increased, and at the close of 1883 it was 190, or only 10 less than the maximum number allowed. It is noticeable that, though fewer men are now required from this class for the Government service, the demand from tea plantations, railways, and other sources of employment is increasing. The results obtained at the Temple Medical School, Patna, were less satisfactory. It was hoped that this school would supply a better class of men for service in Behar, and in particular that it would offer special attractions to Mahomedan students. These expectations have not been fulfilled. The want of a knowledge of English has impaired the usefulness of the men trained here, and the Surgeon-General also states that the professional qualifications and conduct of some of the most promising men have been seriously noticed. The Lieutenant-Governor has read this unfavourable report with much regret, and he requests that the Surgeon-General will be good enough to make further enquiries into the matter, and lay before Government any proposals which he may think advisable in order to remove the evils complained of. In consequence of the circumstances just alluded to, vacancies in the public service were filled during the past year almost exclusively from Sealdah. The class of men now appointed to the Hospital Assistant Service is generally superior to that formerly admitted. Those with higher educational qualifications are now entering the Medical Service. The men of the earlier recruitment were in many respects unfit for their duties in education, discipline, and professional attainments. The remarks of the Surgeon-General upon this point deserves notice. He says:—

Of the old service of Hospital Assistants I cannot report favourably. There are good men among them, but the average is very low indeed, and the difficulty of carrying on the duties of this branch of the service is often, very great from the number of men it contains, who have no sense of duty whatever, who evade or defiantly protest their inability to obey orders which happen to be unpalatable to them, and who employ every artifice of falsehood and chicanery to gain their ends. The work and liabilities of such men fall of necessity on the shoulders of better men, and then my inability to punish adequately or get rid of habitual offenders forces me to sanction injustice to the working men of the service, and prevents me from using the opportunity of raising the character and quality of the service which would otherwise be afforded by the presence of superior men waiting for admission.

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4. An important reform was introduced during the year into the medical administration of sub-divisions. There are numerous sub-divisions in the Province, at the head-quarters of which there are dispensaries in class I, supported by municipal or other local authorities, or by private persons. It had frequently been found possible to amalgamate the medical charge of the sub-division with that of the dispensary, and to entrust both duties to a single officer. No definite rule, however, existed as to the adjustment of the medical officer's pay and allowances. A distinct principle has now been laid down to regulate this adjustment. All sub-divisions in the Province have been arranged in seven classes, according to the class of medical officer required for Government work alone. For the highest class fully qualified uncovenanted surgeons have been provided. These are comparatively few in number. The lowest class, which is the most numerous, includes those sub-divisions in which the medical work of Government is of no special importance: these have been placed in charge of Civil Hospital Assistants of the third class. The intermediate classes comprise sub-divisions which will be placed in charge of various grades of Assistant Surgeons and Civil Hospital Assistants. The grade pay of the medical officer appointed by Government for the charge of the sub-division, whether he be Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, or Civil Hospital Assistant, will in all cases be borne entirely by Government. If the managers of a class I dispensary at the head-quarters of a sub-division desire to utilize the services of the Government officer for the charge of their dispensary, they are permitted to do so on payment to him of the authorized dispensary allowance (Rs. 20 for an Assistant Surgeon and Rs. 10 for a Civil Hospital Assistant), and are not required to contribute anything towards his grade pay. If they desire to have an officer of higher professional qualifications than the officer appointed by the State, Government undertakes to provide one, if available, on condition of their making up the difference in his grade pay and allowances. In every case the sub-division constitutes the substantive charge, and the dispensary is a mere adjunct. This reform is now in process of introduction.

5. The number of dispensaries that remained open on the 31st December 1882 was 223. Eleven institutions were newly established, and four were closed or abolished during the year. There were thus 230 open on the 31st December 1883. Of the 11 dispensaries newly opened, two were established at places where there had been such institutions before, which had been closed for various reasons. The Surgeon-General remarks:—

With the exception of Ulubaria, there is, I think, no place on the list where it has been shown that the sick-poor either desire a dispensary or will use one. The reasons for applying for sanction are probably the same as those which led in former years to the establishment of scores of dispensaries which evidently did not exist for the poor, and which were in course of gradual abolition when Local Self-Government was inaugurated. In some recent cases the object has been to provide for a particular native doctor, and his appointment being disallowed, the desire for a dispensary has ceased. Past experience does not support any sanguine expectation that the new dispensaries will be useful as medical charities; but the money cost of them to the State will be confined to the travelling charges of inspecting officers and an enlarged pension list for medical subordinates; but if the number should increase very largely, inspection will be found to cause inconvenience in sunder station by withdrawal of Civil Surgeons from important duties.

6. It is no doubt the case that charitable dispensaries in Bengal are not as a rule resorted to by the people as largely as might be wished, and the Surgeon-General shows in his report that the attendance at all but a few hospitals bears no relation to the presence or absence of epidemic disease in the district. This, however, is a defect which time and experience alone can remove. There are distinct signs that the value of European medical science is surely making itself felt and appreciated; and the Lieutenant-Governor would be unwilling to take any action which might have the effect of discouraging its progress. It is possible that in some cases dispensaries may be opened for other than the highest motives, and occasionally there may be misuse of public money by the Committees. But Mr. Rivers Thompson would prefer to deal with each case on its merits, and to assume, in the absence of positive evidence to the contrary, that the local public and the local authorities are the best judges of purely local wants.

7. One hundred and two dispensaries were managed by municipal bodies, while the remainder (101) were, as before, in charge of Special Committees. Among the latter class comparatively little interest is said to have been evinced by the managing bodies, and the attendance at meetings was poor.

8. The following table exhibits the amount of work done by the dispensaries during the past two years:—

	INDOOR.										OUTDOOR.										Total.
	Under 50.	50 to 50.	50 to 75.	75 to 100.	100 to 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	Upwards of 1,000.	Total.	Under 50.	50 to 50.	50 to 75.	75 to 1,000.	Upwards of 1,000.	Total.	Under	50.	50 to 75.	75 to 1,000.	
	Under	50.	50 to 75.	75 to 100.	100 to 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	Upwards of 1,000.	Total.	Under	50.	50 to 75.	75 to 1,000.	Upwards of 1,000.	Total.	Under	50.	50 to 75.	75 to 1,000.	
1883	18	34	11	12	50	18	6	1	1	130	..	1	45	3	11	75	76	32	10	16	223
Percentage	13.93	21.77	8.40	8.46	28.46	13.95	4.61	1	1	133	1	1	44	1	11	73	74	32	10	16	226
1882	21	13	9	23	27	7	..	1	1	133	1	1	44	1	11	73	72	32	10	14	226
Percentage	15.75	9.77	6.01	6.77	39.86	15.94	6.98	..	1	133	1	1	44	1	11	73	71	32	10	14	221

9. The total number of dispensaries which received in-door patients was 130 against 133 in the previous year. The returns still show that the house practice of dispensaries is insignificant; and, as the Surgeon-General observes, the number of patients treated cannot be accepted as a criterion of the general health of the neighbourhood in which the dispensaries are situated. According to the returns, the larger and more useful institutions would appear to have been less resorted to than the smaller and less useful ones. The alleged improvement in the general health of the Province affords no explanation of this.

10. Less attention was paid to the inspection of dispensaries by Civil Surgeons in the year under report than in the previous years. The number of dispensaries visited once a day or frequently was 50; 51 were visited once only, 67 were twice visited, 23 three times, 12 four times, and six more than four times. Ten dispensaries were not inspected at all. The returns of work submitted by Civil Hospital Assistants are stated to be unsatisfactory and unreliable. The Surgeon-General observes that "frequent changes of person are unavoidable, and uniformity of practice difficult to secure, even in the part of the work that is most clearly defined by the rules." The gradual improvement in the quality of this class of officers will, it may be hoped, do much to remove this unsatisfactory state of things. In the meantime something can be done by increased attention to inspection.

11. The following table shows the total number of patients treated during the past 10 years and the ratio of mortality among in-patients:—

YEAR.	In-patients treated.	Out-patients treated.	Total.	Mortality among in-patients per cent.
1876	23,757	829,404	853,661	16.96
1877	23,654	875,631	899,685	17.34
1878	28,473	927,743	956,256	20.01
1879	24,547	865,995	890,442	17.79
1880	20,667	848,095	911,662	15.17
1881	23,444	947,534	970,978	15.9
1882	20,468	934,155	957,623	15.75
1883	22,468	915,753	938,221	14.19

These figures do not show that there was any material change in the number of persons to whom medical aid was afforded. The percentage of mortality among in-patients was, however, the lowest of all the years in the series. The Surgeon-General rightly observes that no connection exists between the public health and dispensary practice, and it would be absurd to gauge the former by the results of the latter. In districts visited by epidemic sickness, "though local officers have made most urgent demands for medical aid, and Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants have been scattered in numbers through their districts, the fixed dispensaries have as a rule remained as empty as in the healthiest years. They have given no indication of anything unusual, either before, during, or after very devastating sickness has prevailed."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 29, 1884. 1067

12. The proportion of the number of patients treated to the total population of each division was as follows:—

DIVISION.	Number of patients treated per cent. of population.	
	1882.	1883.
Burdwan	2·26	2
Presidency	1·89	1·66
Rajshahye	2·05	2·05
Orissa	1·41	1·45
Dacca	1·005	1·1
Chittagong	·5	·58
Patna	1·92	1·84
Bhagulpore	·84	·87
Chota Nagpore	·49	·56

The percentage of the entire province was 1·26 against 1·38 in the previous year. Of the total number of patients treated, 59·75 per cent. were adult males, 17·02 per cent. were females, and 23·22 per cent. were children of both sexes. The percentage of European patients was 06; that of Eurasian patients was ·28, of Mahomedan patients 31·37, of Hindus 60·24, and of other sects 2·04. The mortality among in-patients was highest at Sherepore and Deoghur, where the death-rate was 80 and 41·11 per cent. respectively, and lowest at Jagdipore and Dhenkanal, where the death-rate was 1·92 and 1·6 respectively.

13. The quantity of cinchona febrifuge sold during the year was 250lb. against 423lb. and 3oz. in 1882, the sale proceeds in both years being Rs. 4,729 and Rs. 6,987 respectively. There was thus a considerable reduction in the quantity of febrifuge sold. Referring to this reduction the Surgeon-General remarks:—"The sale is not connected with dispensary practice, but stands in a sort of inverse relation to it, being directly determined by the prevalence or otherwise of climatic fevers. The latter certainly, as measured by the events in places of epidemic visitation, was not severe or widespread in 1883, and the sale of the febrifuge fell."

The following table exhibits the income and expenditure of the dispensaries during the year under review:—

	Income.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance on 1st January 1883	...	67,217	4	2
From Government—				
As salaries	...	18,420	5	5
Registers and forms	...	1,558	1	11
European medicines	...	247	1	6
For diet of police cases	...	1,393	4	9
Special allowance	...	17,892	9	5
Total	...	39,511	7	0
From local or other funds	...	44,672	7	7
Municipal funds	...	1,28,057	3	7
Interest on investments	...	27,910	12	8
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits	...	15,623	5	8
European subscriptions	...	18,045	2	11
Native ditto	...	1,15,713	3	10
Total Income	...	4,51,750	15	5
Expenditure.				
On establishment	...	2,10,424	12	6
Bazar medicines	...	10,257	13	6
European medicines, whether from Government store or purchased otherwise	...	35,434	8	11
Diet	...	38,608	10	7
Miscellaneous charges	...	28,251	2	11
Buildings or repairs	...	42,369	6	9
Invested during the year	...	17,468	11	0
Total Expenditure	...	3,77,815	2	2
Cash balance on 31st December 1883	...	73,935	13	3

The opening balance of the year under report is shown to be less than the balance at the close of the previous year by Rs. 1,912. This is accounted for by the omission of five municipal dispensaries from the returns, the closure of one institution from which no return has been received, and the fact that one dispensary showed Rs. 19 less than the amount shown last year.

14. The total receipts from Government amounted to Rs. 39,511 against Rs. 41,269 in 1882, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,758. Of this amount, Rs. 25,017 was contributed to municipal dispensaries. After deduction of the cost of registers and forms, and of diet in police cases, which the Government would contribute under any circumstances, the contribution towards municipal dispensaries amounted to Rs. 22,834 against Rs. 22,175 in 1882. Of this, Rs. 6,190 represents salaries of medical officers and Rs. 16,844 special allowances, including Rs. 12,719 spent in repairing the Mitford Hospital, Rs. 3,883 spent on the repairs of the Pooree Dispensary, and Rs. 42 travelling allowance to the Assistant Surgeon in charge of Sasseram Dispensary on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta to appear at the departmental examination. The Government contribution towards dispensaries not vested in municipalities amounted to Rs. 14,494 against Rs. 16,835 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 2,341.

15. The receipts from local sources other than municipalities amounted to Rs. 44,672 against Rs. 49,211 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 18,220 was received by municipal institutions. The amount of subscriptions received from Europeans was Rs. 18,045, and from natives Rs. 1,15,713. Of these sums, Rs. 53,278 were paid in aid of municipal dispensaries and Rs. 80,480 in aid of other institutions. It is believed that subscriptions to a large amount were received and absorbed in municipal revenues, and that these have not been shown in the annual statement from an erroneous idea that it is not necessary to do so. This should be definitely ascertained and remedied before the submission of the next report. The amount received by the sale of securities and withdrawal of deposits was Rs. 15,623 against Rs. 24,127 in 1882. Government paper to the value of Rs. 4,000 was sold in the interest of municipal institutions, and securities to the value of Rs. 1,000 are said to have been made over to the Satkhira Municipality, but it does not appear whether this was done by sale or otherwise. It is, however, doubtful whether the Municipal Commissioners are competent to withdraw the invested capital of medical charities under their care, and to sell the securities deposited in their favour. Rule 9, section III of the Dispensary Rules provides that in case of dispensaries vested in municipalities, the subscriptions, donations, and interest on endowments, although transferred to and vested in the Commissioners, should be held in the custody of the Controller-General, apart from municipal funds. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have a report on the subject. The interest on investments amounts to Rs. 27,911 against Rs. 29,035 in 1882, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,124, of which no explanation has been given.

16. The amount contributed by municipalities was Rs. 1,23,057 against Rs. 88,663 in 1882 and Rs. 49,417 in 1881. The municipal contribution includes income from other sources besides the opening cash balance. The total expenditure of municipal institutions during the year, exclusive of investments, was Rs. 2,34,683 against Rs. 2,15,677 in 1882.

17. The gross expenditure on dispensaries, exclusive of the amounts invested, was Rs. 3,60,347 against Rs. 3,45,759 in 1882. There was increase under every head of expenditure, excepting establishment, under which there was a decrease of Rs. 6,972. The cost of bazar medicines was Rs. 10,258 against Rs. 9,437 in 1882, and that of European medicines was Rs. 35,434 against Rs. 34,129 in the preceding year. The value of medicines supplied to dispensaries entirely supported by Government was Rs. 247. The cost of diet was Rs. 33,608 against Rs. 30,957 in the year before. The increase of Rs. 2,651 under this head is due to the dearness of provisions. The average cost of each diet varied from 2 annas 9 pies to 6 pies.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 24th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for 1883-84.

THE report is submitted by Mr. Halliday, who was Commissioner of the division throughout the year, with the exception of a short interval in October. The report, which consists of 95 folio pages of printed matter, not to mention appendices, is unnecessarily long and overloaded with details. Much of the information now supplied by the Commissioner reaches Government through other channels and in more convenient shapes. An administration report should contain a general review of the events of the year and the progress of the administration in its broadest aspects. Such a review the report now under notice does not clearly supply. There was some delay in the submission of the district reports (except Shahabad); but, under the special circumstances of the Tenancy Bill enquiries, that delay is excusable.

2. *Cold weather tours.*—Mr. Halliday's report opens with a full account of the mofussil tours made by himself, by the Collectors, Sub-divisional Officers, and Joint-Magistrates of his division. It shows that the duties of officers in connection with cold weather tours are fully recognized, and the opportunities for efficient administration which they offer turned to good use in the Patna Division. Almost every officer in his particular grade has fully met the wishes of Government and satisfied the spirit of the rules in force on the subject.

3. *Weather and crops.*—The year was from an agricultural point of view unfavourable throughout the greater portion of the division. In some districts this was due not so much to insufficiency in the rainfall as to its unequal distribution. There are three main harvests in this division—the *bhadoi* reaped in August-September, the *aughani* in December-January, and the *rubbee* in February-March. The *bhadoi* was bad in every district except Saran and Chumparun, where it is said to have averaged from 10 to 11 annas. The *aughani* is nowhere stated to have exceeded half an average crop. The *rubbee* was also below the average except in Patna and Gya, in the former of which district it is reported to have been exceptionally good. Wherever irrigation was possible the crop was of course safe, and where irrigation was not possible the heavy dews, which the Commissioner reports formed an unusually favourable feature of the last cold weather, did much to favour the later harvest. The only crop that was excellent throughout the division was opium. The preceding year's opium outturn was exceptionally bad; that of the year under review was exceptionally good, and materially helped large classes of the people to surmount the difficulties arising from the partial failure of the food crops.

4. *Public health.*—Notwithstanding the unfavourable season, which may be taken as having to some extent strained the people's resources, the general health of the division was good. There was, it is true, the usual outbreak of cholera in every district in the hot weather; but this year the outbreak was comparatively mild. Small-pox was more prevalent, and assumed an epidemic form in the Patna and other municipalities—a fact which will be brought to the notice of the Sanitary Commissioner. Fever, too, was rife, especially in Durbhunga and the southern portion of Mozufferpore, where it counted many victims. All three diseases may be considered endemic to the division, and their appearance in any year is not a matter for surprise. It is a subject for congratulation when, under circumstances apparently favourable to their development, they should not have been more prevalent or fatal. The untrustworthiness of the mortuary statistics prevents any definite idea being formed of the extent of mortality from any disease.

5. *Material condition of the people.*—In the resolution recorded last year on the Patna Administration Report, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that the Commissioner's account of the material condition of the people, "if not actually optimistic, at all events showed the brightest side of things."

The Collector of Durbhunga had stated that "the material condition of the people varied directly with the rainfall," and quoting that statement with approval the Lieutenant-Governor added that "what was true of Durbhunga was to a large extent true of all Behar districts, portions of Shahabad perhaps excepted." To the correctness of this statement the Commissioner now demurs, notwithstanding the strong confirmation given to it by the straits to which large classes of the people in the Patna Division were last year reduced by the unfavourable rainfall. Yet it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that if any reliance is to be placed on official reports (largely furnished by Mr. Halliday himself) and on personal observation nothing can be more true than the statement made in last year's resolution on this subject. It is unnecessary to dwell at length on the condition of the Shahabad district. The causes of prosperity there have often been related, and though Mr. Halliday thinks these causes should be restricted to those regions in which the *guzasta* tenure had its origin, he forgets that the *guzasta* tenure has spread, and that under the 20 years' presumption rule also, ryots have secured to a considerable degree both fixity of rent and security of tenure. The Commissioner quotes Mr. Nolan's statement that one can almost tell by the appearance of a village whether its cultivators had *guzasta* rights or not, so superior is the condition of those who enjoy the privilege; but while he considers himself that too much stress is laid upon this exceptional circumstance, and attributes the prosperity to the sturdy character of the people, he fails to see that the sturdy character is itself the outcome of the comparative independence the cultivating classes enjoy as regards their relations to their landlords; and that both landlords and tenants benefit by the position. The prosperity of Sarun is found in the extreme fertility of its soil, the facilities for irrigation which abound in it, and the industry of the population; and here, too, the relief from the extreme density of the population is secured by the migrating spirit of its people, which leads them to go forth in vast numbers for remunerative service. As Mr. Forbes, the Collector, points out, 124,211 natives of Sarun—10 per cent. of the population of the district—were registered by the census in other districts than their own. It may be added that the money order office records show that this migration pours very large sums of money into the district. Still there are in Sarun many classes of the people who lead a hand-to-mouth existence. Taking these two districts as in the main illustrating the most favourable conditions of Behar, they seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to indicate, each in its own way, the best solutions for "the grave and difficult problems" which Government has to face, in the enormous numbers in the division pressing upon the soil for a means of living, and the urgent need for strengthening by law the condition of the landholding peasantry.

With reference to Chumparun, the Commissioner cites the opinion of Mr. Henry and of the newly-appointed Collector, Mr. Worsley, to prove that the material condition of the people there is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor would be very glad to believe that such is the case; but he cannot forget that during Sir Ashley Eden's tenure of office no part of Behar caused the Government more anxiety than Chumparun, while the facts disclosed in Mr. Edgar's reports and in the enquiries into the mortality in the Motihari jail go far to establish that at a very recent period the material condition of the people was very low indeed. A special Committee composed of the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Lethbridge, after a full enquiry, thus wrote of the Chumparun district in November 1882:—

Data do not exist for full statistical demonstration of the effect of these circumstances on the public health. There is, however, but one opinion among those who have local knowledge of facts, or means of examining records. It is that the district is now inhabited by a feeble, sickly race, bloodless, and devoid of all the qualities which make effective labourers. The truth, or at least the strength, of this conviction is seen in the fact that employers of labour will not recruit in the district. Railway contractors bring their labourers from a distance. The district police are recruited elsewhere, and no indigo-planter will engage a workman or a factory servant from the neighbourhood. Large number of Nunnyahs come annually from Gorakhpore to Chumparun seeking work. They leave their families and return as soon as they have earned money for immediate wants, refusing to remain in the district, even though rent-free land is offered them. The local peasantry, it is said, are the poorest in Behar, being kept in a state of destitution by debt and other difficulties. The land, then, is capable of supporting a larger population than the climate will allow to live, and yet the local peasant cannot rise above poverty. The census

repeats the tale. Chumparun has now 487 persons to a square mile of area. Tirhoot has 774, Durbhunga 876, and Sarun 869. In the northern thanas of Chumparun the number falls below 200. Yet land in Chumparun is said to be more fertile than in either of the other districts. The necessary consequences of rivers converted into series of stagnant pools by nature, and small streams by art, are the perpetuation of surrounding dampness and badness of water-supply. It is therefore no matter for surprise that Chumparun should have added cholera to the list of its endemic diseases.

Such was the state of the Chumparun district at the period dealt with in the resolution recorded last year, and it must be obvious that it would have justified far stronger language than that which the Lieutenant-Governor employed. Things no doubt have somewhat improved; the demand for labour created by the Betteah Railway has kept the labouring classes in employment, and food, and improved administration has had its effects. But it is not credible that in the short period of one year the improvement should have been so substantial and permanent as the Commissioner seems to think.

With reference to Mozafferpore, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that during the year under review portions of the district suffered severely from floods, which destroyed the crops over large tracts of country. This occurrence, no doubt, was unusual, and the district suffered exceptionally from such a destruction of property. There was severe pinching among certain classes. "As usual in these circumstances," writes the Collector—the first to show signs of suffering were the poor and landless classes: the worst off were the blind and crippled persons, who in ordinary times are liberally maintained by the charity of their neighbours; next came the professional beggars who wander about in search of alms; and finally the large class of day labourers, who live from hand-to-mouth, and even at the best of times earn only enough to live upon. There can be no doubt that among these classes privation existed; they were stinted and pinched for food and clothing; their meals were fewer, and their clothes were worse. At the first alarm of drought the prices of all food-grains suddenly rose, and up to the close of the year maintained almost exactly the level which they attained at that time. The prices of the coarser grains consumed by the people, such as maize, marua, and the millets, were more than doubled, and the prices of common rice nearly doubled itself. No deficiency, however, in the supply of grains manifested itself in any part of the district up to the close of the year. On the contrary, all shops and marts were well supplied. There was thus no absence of food anywhere, and however much the high prices might pinch, yet there was no actual starvation nor extreme suffering. Moreover, the southern half of the district, which escaped injury from the floods and suffered less from the drought, was in much better plight than the northern half. Though prices of food were the same, yet the people were less impoverished, and the demand for labour was much greater. It seems very doubtful whether the food-supply could have held out so long had not the people commenced in October last to import grains vigorously from Nepal and from the great rice-producing tract to the east of Durbhunga, and continued the importation steadily since then. It has been carried on by villagers from all parts of the district, who travelled together in considerable bodies, taking their own carts and pack-bullocks with them. Long journeys have been performed, and the embargo laid by the Nepal Government upon the exportation of grain has been successfully evaded. Immense assistance in tiding through the calamities of the past year has been derived from the many lakhs of rupees expended by Government in railway construction and maintenance; by the large sums paid to the cultivators of opium, which providentially has yielded an excellent outturn; by the saltpetre and sulphate of soda manufactures carried on in nearly every village; by the expenditure upon district roads and district embankments; and by the extensive employment of labour in the cultivation of indigo, no less than 7,328,000 persons (reckoning one day's work as a unit) having been employed during the year in the cultivation of 69,700 bighas of indigo. To stave off present necessities money has been borrowed extensively on bonds and mortgages, and many indigent ryots have sub-let their holdings and portions of their holdings to indigo concerns under the new kind of lease known as kurtaoles.

If the preceding statement suggests any inference, it is that the Mozafferpore district depends for its condition mainly on the rainfall. An inundation which soon subsided, and which at the highest point affected less than one-fourth of the area of the district, made such large inroads on the people's resources that many were reduced to privation. The district is to-day very much in the same condition as in 1881, when Mr. Halliday, quoting from Mr. Worsley, many years Collector of Mozafferpore, said—"ryots cannot be expected to make marked strides of advancement until they are vested generally with occupancy rights and protected from arbitrary enhancement of rents."

The condition of Mozafferpore, however, must be pronounced satisfactory compared with that of Durbhunga or Gya. Of the Durbhunga district the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Mathews, in the report now under review writes—

"Nothing strikes a newcomer from other divisions of the Lower Provinces more forcibly than the unfavourable contrast which the condition of the Behar ryot presents as

compared with that of the rural population elsewhere, e.g., in Eastern Bengal (and Assam). The ordinary Behar village, as existing in this district, generally means a cluster of mud huts, frequently without an atom of shade, built as close together as possible round one or two filthy ponds, as if the only object in view were access to water and economy of space. Anything more different from the spacious and shady *baris*, with their neat and roomy cottages, which the more fortunate *mirandar* of Sylhet or *jotedar* of Rungpore is usually found to occupy than the average habitation of the Behar cultivator can scarcely be imagined. The existence of a large class of people dependent for their livelihood on casual employment and neither owning nor cultivating any land on their own account is a state of things almost unknown in the eastern and northern districts of Bengal proper. Its prevalence in this province must always be a fruitful source of anxiety to administrative officers, and particularly so on occasions of threatened scarcity like the present. Early marriages and unthrifty habits, coupled with a total absence of any real desire for material improvement or intelligent discontent with their present circumstances, contribute to perpetuate this unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

So, too, comparing the condition of the people in Durbhunga and East Bengal, and stating that from the facts that confronted him in the former district he expected immediate famine, Mr. Price, the Collector of Durbhunga, observes:—

"But the style of living in Bengal Proper, especially in Eastern Bengal, Mymensingh, Backergunge, and Furreedpore, for instance, is quite dissimilar to what is noticed here. I will, by way of exemplification, direct attention to one incident only which will render my meaning clear. Almost at the very commencement of the cold-weather—certainly long before it came to an end—I noticed people, by hundreds sometimes, digging in the fields for roots which they gathered for purpose of eating them. Nowhere during my 21 years' service have I noticed such an incident, and had I witnessed it in Midnapore or Dacca, for instance, I would have felt bound to raise the note of alarm at once, in real apprehension of a famine. But here matters are quite different. Every year people eke out the scanty meals that their means allow them to provide for themselves by digging for roots. The circumstance attracts no special attention. It is not necessarily a sign that the poorer classes are in distress. And yet I can vouch for the fact from actual personal experience that the bread or cake made of this root (*chechhar*) is the most disgusting compound a man can put into his mouth, and medical officers have pronounced it to be most indigestible, utterly devoid of any nourishment, and provocative of the most irritating bowel-complaints. A Bengal ryot, or even labourer, would scarcely throw to a dog what the Behari, even in ordinary times, eats with avidity and apparent relish. The standard of living amongst the two—Bengalis and Beharis—is quite dissimilar. I consider that it is only the redundant population of Behar that has brought things to this pass, and also that most pernicious system of *butwara* which is at work dividing and sub-dividing estates, and creating a number of proprietors, whose name is legion, and who look upon themselves as maliks, but who are in greater destitution and poverty than the meanest ryot of Backergunge. In an Eastern Bengal district (Mymensingh) it is often difficult to secure a labourer's service for a day's wage of 8 annas; all the coolies that work on the roads in that district are Beharis, and are specially imported into the district, otherwise the District Road Committee would have no means of spending their money. The Beharis annually visit the district, get together a few rupees, and return to spend what they have collected in their native country. I have no hesitation in saying that I have nowhere served in a poorer district than Durbhunga. Yet, notwithstanding high prices, almost if not quite as high as they ranged in 1874, there has been no real necessity for alarm."

Now that is a lamentable description to read of any district in these provinces. It does not seem to strike an old Behar official as anything out of the way, though it startles "a newcomer," as it must startle most people, by the exceeding wretchedness which it reveals. When it is added that in the report under notice Mr. Boxwell, till recently Collector of Durbhunga, and now Collector of Gya, affirms "that the people of Gya seem to him to be poorer than the people of Durbhunga," it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the correctness of the observations recorded last year are more than established. Mr. Boxwell's observations in Gya may have been made under circumstances of impending scarcity; but they are in harmony with previous accounts. That some improvement has taken place in the condition of the Behar districts no one more gladly recognizes than the Lieutenant-Governor. It would, indeed, be disheartening if after all the care and labour bestowed on the division during several years; after the large expenditure of public money in opening out railways, canals, and roads, no improvement were perceptible. Much improvement is perceptible, and all that now remains to be done is to provide that there may be no retrogression owing to well-known causes, but that there may be continuous advance. The time is passing away when administrative action alone can do much to help the Behar ryot. A good deal has been attempted on the part of Government to promote emigration; and yet the results are most incommensurate with the necessities of the case. The imme-

diate want in Behar, perhaps more urgent than elsewhere, is a better Rent law, which will give necessary protection to the ryot in the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry, and consequently help to stimulate its exercise.

6. *Emigration, prices of food, and labour.*—The Commissioner brings to notice the fact that emigration to the colonies is becoming more popular with the people of Behar, and this he attributes to the diffusion of truer knowledge among them of the kind of life emigrants lead abroad. The measures adopted in accordance with the results of Mr. Grierson's enquiries to promulgate a better knowledge of the colonies, and to weld them in closer bonds of communication with India, will tend to popularize emigration. The total results of foreign emigration, however, are after all very meagre. An aggregate in the year of 4,226 emigrations from the Patna Division out of a population of some seven millions is very insignificant. The usual migration to the eastern districts in search of labour in the cold weather continued to the great material advantage of the districts concerned. The numbers coming under this head are not recorded, but it is said to be considerable. The absence from home, however, is only brief and temporary, as the people are said to dread a residence in eastern districts in the rains. The prices of food, as might have been expected, were higher than usual, but there was no want of food in the markets. This is a fact which speaks well for the ease with which trade, owing to facilities of communication by road and railway, now answers any demand, where, but a few years ago, it was necessary to import food at enormous cost and labour to save human life. The wages of unskilled labour seem to have remained unchanged in rate during the year, but, probably owing to the demand caused by railway construction, the wages of skilled labour rose generally. These agricultural labourers, who are paid in kind, must have suffered seriously from the bad harvests.

7. *Manufactures, &c.*—Under this head the Commissioner has no novel nor interesting information to communicate. He enumerates the various kinds of handicrafts. For, with the exception of indigo and tobacco at Poosah, manufactures can scarcely be said to exist in the division. The catalogue of handicrafts given by the Commissioner does not add to the existing stock of information on the subject. It may be hoped that when the art and industrial census set on foot by the Government of India is completed, a foundation will be laid for instructive sections in this portion of the annual report.

In regard to indigo, the Lieutenant Governor is glad to perceive that, while the industry continues to flourish and expand, many earnest members of the planting community are seeking to reconcile its continued prosperity with the interests of the ryots. The experiment initiated in Sarun of eschewing the system of advances and paying ready-money for the quantity of plant delivered is, as Mr. Halliday observes, a very interesting one, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to hear that this voluntary system without advances had formed general acceptance in other districts than Sarun. It is evident, however, from the references to "interlopers" in this report, and from other circumstances which during the year have come to the notice of Government, that a radical change is being worked out in the system of indigo-planting. The old system of acquiring land is becoming more difficult to follow. Competition among planters themselves, and between indigo and other crops is raising the cost of producing the plant, and reducing the margin of insurance against loss in what is to a large extent a speculative enterprise. The present time may therefore be regarded as a period of transition in the history of indigo-planting in Behar, and as such deserves the sympathetic attention of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that conducted on those equitable principles, to which the Indigo Planters' Association are honestly and earnestly striving to give effect, the indigo industry is of the utmost benefit to the province. Its collapse would be a great calamity, for the amount of money it brings into the province is little, if at all, short of that disbursed by the Opium Department. Looking on indigo then in the light of a most important agricultural industry, the Lieutenant-Governor has sought in his recommendations in the Tenancy Bill to afford to planters the same protection that he would secure by legislation to all substantial agriculturists. It would be a source of great satisfaction to

him if his proposals produce, as time goes on, the effect of reconciling the interests of the planter with those of the ryot; for he is well assured that such reconciliation would also benefit the landlord in securing to him the punctual payment of his fair rent. But if the Lieutenant-Governor is thus anxious to facilitate direct dealings between ryot and planter, and to discourage the thikadari system, he is alive to the evil consequences which the unrestricted right of sub-letting may in some cases produce. These consequences are forcibly illustrated in the so-called *kurtauli* system, which has sprung up in North Behar. It is fully described by Mr. Norman, Collector of Mozufferpore, in the following passage extracted from the report under review:—

The *kurtauli* lease is quite a new institution, dating from a very few years back. It means the sub-lease by an occupancy ryot of the whole or a portion of his holding. The increase in these leases during the past year is to be attributed to the failure of the harvests of 1883-84, which has impoverished the ryots and driven them to borrow money; to the rivalry between the old indigo concerns and the "interlopers;" to the avarice of the zemindars, which renders it difficult for the planters to deal with them; to the impossibility of getting sufficient indigo lands by means of mere "thickas" or leases of the zemindari rights in estates; and to the dying out of the practice of seizing such portions of the ryots' land as the "thickadar" might happen to covet. The obtaining of "*kurtauli*" leases may be said to have now become the principal weapon employed in contest between rival factories; the old concern and the "interloping" factory struggle to obtain as many *kurtauli* leases as they can from the ryots of their opponents, thus forcing the war into the enemy's country.

These sub-leases when first introduced covered small portions only of the ryots' holdings and were *bona fide* transfers of land at a fair consideration for indigo cultivation, but the *kurtauli* of the present day is an instrument of quite another purport. *Kurtaulis*, as now executed, generally cover the whole of a ryot's holding—even the very site of his house—and the rent payable to the ryot by the sub-lessee is the same as the ryot himself pays to the zemindar. The term is generally from 7 to 21 years; commonly 15 years. A surcharge of about Rs. 5 per bigha is paid to the ryot, the repayment of which, either with or without interest, is sometimes stipulated for as a condition of re-entry. The instrument invariably guarantees to the lessee full possession of the land and entire liberty to use it for indigo or for any other purpose. Generally speaking it is of a painfully bold character, and simply specifies the term, stipulates for full possession by the lessee, and reserves the same rent as is payable by the ryot to the zemindar, after deduction of the fine, which is made repayable in instalments without any condition on the subject of re-entry. There is a tacit understanding between the parties that the ryot shall be permitted to continue in occupation of the greater portion of his holding just as before, receiving no rent for such portion, and that the instrument shall be operative only as regards the remaining portion on which indigo is to be grown, and which is to amount to the usual three cottahs per bigha, but there is no covenant to that effect, although the ryots whom I have spoken to have invariably informed me that it was a part of the bargain. Thus there is growing up in our midst, and in spite of our efforts at beneficent legislation, a system under which the ryot mortgages his entire holding and the very site of his house for a period probably extending beyond his own life-time, redemption being contingent on the repayment of a loan. The ryot, to use the common expression, is selling himself body and soul into hopeless servitude.

Now if it be obvious that this *kurtauli* system is a product of the transition period through which indigo-planting is passing, and as such to be leniently regarded as far as may be, it is no less obvious that, as described by Mr. Norman, the "system" is an abuse of the right to sub-let. As explained briefly in the Resolution which the Lieutenant-Governor has just recorded on the Board's Land Revenue Administration Report, the system seems to have arisen from the uncertainty which prevails as to the ryot's power to sub-let part of his holding, and from the danger which the planter runs from the landlord's repugnance to recognize direct dealings between planter and ryot, as well as from the ryot's weakness to resist such repugnance on the part of the landlord. The provisions of section 37 of the Tenancy Bill, limiting sub-leases to seven years, will have some curative effect, and this effect will be furthered by the recommendations which Mr. Rivers Thompson has made with the object of protecting the sub-lessee of part of the holding during the period of his sub-lease from the default of the lessor, or from his collusive abandonment of his holding. These are not fanciful apprehensions which might be disregarded, but real and practical dangers which recent unofficial communications have brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice. While he thinks, therefore, that it is essential that the planter and ryot who enter into such agreements should be protected on the one side, he also thinks it very desirable that the

relations between the landlord and his ryot on the other side should not be practically changed by such sub-leases. To facilitate dealings between the planter and the ryot for the land which the former wants, and the latter can advantageously part with for a time, is, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, sound policy. But the practical severance of the connection between landlord and ryot, which these kurtauli leases produce, and the obtrusion on the landlord of a tenant whom, rightly or wrongly, he does not desire to have, are objectionable phases of the system now brought to notice. The necessity which exists for an amended law is strongly emphasised by these considerations.

8. *Trade and Commerce.*—In the Resolution recorded on last year's report, the Lieutenant-Governor took occasion to say that "what is wanted in an Annual Administration Report (under the head of Trade and Commerce) is not a mass of doubtful statistics regarding the imports and exports of particular articles into particular marts, or even into sub-divisions of districts (of these the Annual Trade Report gives us a sufficiency), but a general idea as to the ebb and flow of trade on the main heads of commerce." In the present report the Commissioner has not responded to this intimation of the Lieutenant-Governor's wishes, for the large section in which he deals with the subject apparently consists of abstracts of the information supplied by district officers. From a cursory examination of the information furnished, which in its way is not without interest, and indicative of the attention which the district officers have paid to the subject, it seems to Mr. Rivers Thompson very feasible to present such "an idea of the ebb and flow of trade under the main heads of commerce" as he had wished for; and he certainly expects that this will be done in future. It is of no value here to record isolated facts, such as that a particular locality imported a particular commodity, or that certain articles produced or manufactured in one part of the division are transported for sale to another. The information as to the products of each district is fairly full, and unless anything novel comes to light need not be repeated year after year. What the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have information about is the quantity of salt, of food-grain, of piece-goods, of metal-ware and so forth (running through the main heads of commerce) imported into, or exported out of, the division as a whole, and each district comprising it. He would be glad to see each such staple article of commerce taken up in turn; and the magnitude and variations of the transactions in it briefly discussed, first, for the division as a whole, and then for each district. In an administration report of this character the broad facts are wanted, illustrative of the condition and progress of each district, and not the minute details, which obscure by their complexity the perception of the main outlines. In regard to the information furnished in the report under notice, two facts seem to stand prominently forth, namely, that there was a large importation of food-grain into the division, and no decrease in the importation of piece-goods. The trade with Nepal is said to be flourishing, and only awaits the extension of the railway to Siamarhoe for wider developments. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the difficulty in procuring information from the railway officials, to which Mr. Halliday calls attention in his 63rd paragraph, and explanations will be called for, through the Department Public Works, from the officers in question.

9. *The Press. State of public feeling. Administrative changes.*—The *Bihar Bandhu*, a Hindi journal, is reported to be an excellent paper, unobjectionable in tone, and largely subscribed to by Hindoos, among whom it has much influence. The *Bihar Herald* represents the views of the Bengali residents in the province; but its influence is reported not to extend beyond that section of the community. The *Indian Chronicle* and the *Indigo and Tea Planters' Gazette* are maintained in the zemindari interest, while the latter of the two claims to represent the indigo interest. The circulation of the *Chronicle* is stated to be growing very limited.

In regard to public feeling the Commissioner says there is not much to be said beyond what was said last year. The interest in the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill and in the Local Self-Government scheme is reported to have died out, while the interest in the Tenancy Bill, except among the zemindars, is said to be small. The people, who are very ignorant and illiterate, have no means of acquiring a knowledge of the provisions of the Bill. As Mr. Nolan says, though the Commissioner doubts the correctness of the statement, the Bill has been so long coming that those who have heard of it now almost despair of its passing into law. The chief matters which interested the people were the drought, the chances of a famine, with the prospect of large disbursements by Government, and the new departure taken in the

system of indigo-planting. Local matters to the exclusion of all others must always occupy the attention of a peasantry as illiterate as those of Behar.

Under the head of administrative changes, the only point on which the Lieutenant-Governor would remark is the objection made by Mr. Forbes, Officiating Collector of Saran, to the use of *Kaithi* in Government offices. "I find it a most tedious and heart-breaking business," says Mr. Forbes, "to have to sit sometimes by the hours together hearing vernacular papers not *read* out but *spelled* out with other pressing work in hand, and it is not unfrequently necessary to send the amlah peskirs away to pick out the words with the assistance of the writer."

Mr. Forbes' objection (which is obviously in itself no valid objection to a great reform introduced in the interests of people who, as far as they can read at all can read the *Kaithi* and cannot read the Persian character) is supported by the Commissioner, who observes: "It cannot be questioned that the change (from the Persian to the *Kaithi* character) has not *taken* at all, and we are no better off than we were at its first introduction. I think it will be necessary to adopt a modification of the rule as regards courts and offices." All this has taken the Lieutenant-Governor very much by surprise; for he cannot forget that in his Administration Report for 1881-82 Mr. Halliday wrote: "The outcry against *Kaithi* may be said to have died out. The only opposition to it during the past year was in the pages of the *Urdu Guide*, a Mahomedan paper, published in Calcutta, and in the pages of the *Hindu Patriot*. The most prejudiced of the amlah and muktears have now accepted the change as irrevocable, and a new school of Government servants and legal practitioners is springing up." The report submitted by Mr. Halliday last year contained nothing at variance with the preceding sentiments. It was always expected that difficulty would be felt as long as the old class of amlah remained. But the great advantage of having official proceedings conducted in the people's own character and tongue is not to be condemned because a set of antiquated amlah waste an officer's time and try his temper. The amlah will pass away, and it is for the Collector and Commissioner to see that their places are taken by men who can read and write the popular character with facility and ease. The popularity of the Hindi newspaper the *Behar Bandhu* (to which the Commissioner has adverted) is an indication of popular feeling which should not be lost sight of, and reference should be made to the remarks recorded on the subject by the Lieutenant-Governor last year. It is undesirable that questions on which Government has definitely pronounced should be re-opened except on the strongest grounds. Primary instruction throughout Behar is now conducted in the Hindi character, and the use of Hindi must be preserved in official proceedings under the existing orders on this subject.

10. *General State of Police and Crime.*—The Commissioner reports that the year under review has been unmarked by any increase of crime. The total number of cognizable offences reported to have been committed in the district during the year was 23,926 as against 23,971 in the preceding year. It seems, however, that if the comparison be made with 1881, which was a prosperous year, that under report shows the very considerable increase of 2,256 cases. The increase is attributed to the unfavourable harvests; and this explanation is borne out by the fact that the increase is chiefly apparent in offences against property. As the Commissioner says:—"The rise in the prices of food and the consequent distress among the poorer classes formed an incentive to steal."

The following table is interesting as showing the proportion of true cases of crime to area and population. The percentage of false cases on the total number of charges laid during the year is stated to be 7.3. The small proportion borne by crime to population in Mozafferpore and Durbhunga is not explained in the report:

DISTRICT.	To Area.		To Population.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Patai	1 to .3	1 to .29
Gya	1 .. 1.2	1 .. 1.2
Shahabad	1 .. 1.1	1 .. 1.7
Mozafferpore	1 .. 1.6	1 .. 1.6
Durbhunga	1 .. 1.4	1 .. 1.4
Saran	1 .. 1.02	1 .. .9
Chumparun	1 .. 1.0	1 .. 1.7
			1 to 292	1 to 246
			1 .. 583	1 .. 572
			1 .. 526	1 .. 791
			1 .. 1,444	1 .. 1,388
			1 .. 1,228	1 .. 1,169
			1 .. 877	1 .. 833
			1 .. 650	1 .. 656

The percentage of persons convicted on the total numbers brought to trial was low, no district exceeding 55 per cent., from which it is possible to infer that police investigations were conducted in a perfunctory manner in nearly half the cases which came before the Courts.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The following statement shows the civil litigation in the division during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	Suits for money and movable property.	Suits under the rent law.	Title and other suits.	Total number of cases instituted during the year.	Cases disposed of.	Pending.
Patna ...	2,340	2,415	233	2,988	4,810	1,540
Gaya ...	1,017	1,013	633	2,473	2,038	1,344
Rahabad ...	1,012	6,021	819	7,832	6,730	557
Mozafferpore ...	2,608	2,264	513	4,385	4,004	1,487
Durjhungs ...	1,046	1,511	407	2,964	2,517	1,60
Sarun ...	1,988	2,350	680	4,328	4,042	1,227
Chumparun ...	1,025	630	141	1,610	1,672	451
Total ...	11,073	14,600	3,635	29,308	28,465	7,186

These figures show an increase of 635 cases over the corresponding figures given last year. The increase is due to rent litigation in the Patna, Sarun and Mozafferpore districts. In regard to the last mentioned, the Commissioner has the following remarks:—

In Mozafferpore the number of contested rent suits is nearly 50 per cent. of the total disposals. Mr. Norman says that from this "it would appear that no unnecessary rent suit litigation is indulged in, and the fact that out of 2,264 rent suit institutions as many as 2,158 were for arrears of rent proves how little the provisions of the rent law relating to leases, enhancement, abatement, distress receipts, ejectment, recovery of money or accounts from agents, and all other miscellaneous matters are understood or acted upon in the district. The cause of this state of things is of course to some extent the ryot's utter ignorance of his rights and his backwardness and stupidity in maintaining them. As, however, he derives so little advantage from the present rent law, it seems somewhat doubtful to what extent he will succeed in availing himself of the advantages which may be held out to him by fresh legislation. Anyhow the fact remains that nearly 96 per cent. of the rent suits in this district are suits for arrears of rent, and this fact gives rise to grave doubts as to the probable utility or advantage of the numerous and over-complicated provisions which are now being devised for the ryot's benefit."

The Lieutenant-Governor confesses he does not altogether understand Mr. Norman's meaning, unless, indeed, it be that whatsoever be the nature of the quarrel between landlord and ryot in connection with land, it is made, on coming into court, to assume the shape of a suit for arrears. The large number of these suits can possibly be otherwise explained. For the rest, the over complications in the Tenancy Bill, of which the Collector of Mozafferpore complains, will probably find no place in the Act when passed. The remarks made by the Commissioner regarding the necessity for a Munsif's Court at Bettiah, and regarding the practice of vesting Joint and Assistant Magistrates with Munsif's powers, will be transferred for consideration to the Judicial Department of this office.

12. *Land Revenue.—Relations between Landlord and Tenant.*—On the land revenue demand for the division the collections amounted to 97·7 per cent. This result is not so satisfactory as that shown last year, a fact which is no doubt due to the unfavourable season. The collections from permanently-settled estates were satisfactory everywhere except in Chumparun. In temporarily-settled estates the collections were worse than in 1882, and in Government estates they were everywhere bad except in Chumparun. The question of land revenue collections has been dealt with in the Resolution on the Board's report, and need not be more minutely referred to here. The number of land registration cases instituted seems to show that the people are now having recourse to benefits of the Act, while the number of partitions indicate that the sub-division of proprietary interests is not growing less.

Some reference has already been made to the subject of the relations between landlord and tenant, and further reference to the general subject will be made later on. Here, however, it may be, on the whole, said, with the Commissioner, that the relations were such as do not demand special notice,

having been peaceful and undisturbed. Suspense, however, which prevails regarding the Tenancy Bill and the following remarks of the Collector of Mozufferpore are interesting as showing the steps which are being taken in the Durbhunga estates to avoid the effect of some provisions of that Bill. It is to be premised that sharenamahs are declarations of rates which the ryots bind themselves to pay for the lands specified in their *jummabundis*.

Mr. Norman writes as follows:—

This practice of sharenamahs means practically that the ryot of Durbhunga is making a new settlement of all his lands at increased rates. The thing is managed in this way:—The malik has been bothering the ryot for his arrears of rent. His crops have been poor, and he has been only able to just pay his mahajuns: he cannot pay off his arrears. Suddenly he is called up to the zamindari cutcherry, where he finds himself one of a crowd of ryots all in the same condition. The putwaris, gomashtas, jyth ryots, &c., tell them that if they execute a sharenamah their arrears will be wiped off. They do so, and the ryot does not pause to see that his rent has been raised by an anna or two. All that he cares about is that it is evidently the "Sarkari-hakeem" that he should execute the document, and that by so doing he cannot be bothered any more for those "hateful arrears of rent," and so the document is signed for him, and he goes off contented, and perhaps forgets all about it until he and his fellow-ryots are brought up by the village amluh to admit execution. In some cases he has had time to reflect before he comes up to the Registrar, and then he tries to get out of his bargain by sturdily denying that he even executed the sharenamah; but in most cases he is brought up in good order, admits execution, and goes away again with his rent raised, but in a state of blissful ignorance until the next time he is called up to pay his rent. Beyond this enhancement in the Durbhunga Raj there has been no other enhancement in the district of Mozufferpore.

13. *Excise and Stamps, Monetary arrangements, &c.*—The excise revenue showed an increase of more than 2 lakhs of rupees over the high figure (25 lakhs) which it had reached in previous years; the increase being manifest under all heads, though of course largest under that of country spirits. The unfavourable nature of last year's crops, however, is reflected in the excise settlements concluded last March for the current year. These show a reduction of 6 lakhs in the preceding year's income, and, as Mr. Halliday correctly observes, indicates that prosperous and adverse circumstances have much to do with the increase or decrease of consumption of excisable articles. The whole question of the excise administration in these provinces has recently passed under the consideration of Government in connection with the report of the Excise Commission.

There has also been an increase in the stamp revenue, which now stands at Rs. 17,15,777 for the division, and the use made of currency notes. The receipts and issues being in round numbers 61 and 52 lakhs, against 54½ and 57½ lakhs in the preceding year, shows the combined popularity of this vehicle of exchange and remittance.

14. *Railways and Public Works.*—Under this head the Commissioner makes the following interesting remarks:—

Turning now to the condition and effect of railways, I observe that the Tirhoot State Railway has greatly benefited the country. It is a part of the great system of the North Gangetic State Railway, which, when completed, will connect the extreme eastern and western limits of these provinces lying under the shadow of the Himalayas. It has brought the districts of Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Chumparun into closer connection with the rest of India, and has yielded to the country many advantages and facilities—administrative, social, and commercial. It has given a great stimulus to both the internal and external trade of the district, and has been invaluable in enabling them to export their vast surplus produce. Durbhunga is a large rice-producing district; its soil is alluvial and very fertile; but the condition of its population, which is very dense, being 791 to the square mile, is not very prosperous. The greater portion of this population is composed of men who are merely day-labourers or poor and indigent cultivators owning little or no land. In a tract of country like this, of considerable area, but at the same time thickly populated, there must always be a fruitful source of anxiety and difficulty in the pressure of population upon land which the construction of railways alone can obviate. The importance of railways can scarcely be overrated. It has only very lately been amply proved that had it not been for the railway, which imported a large quantity of food-grains from the North-West into Durbhunga, the deficiency of the crops during the last year would have resulted in a serious and widespread distress. The crops in Durbhunga gave an insufficient outturn, but the railway brought in the available surplus produce of other places and thereby saved the people.

The Magistrate of Chumparun writes that, although the railway has been open for traffic in this district for little over a year, its effects are already beginning to be felt in many ways. It has brought about a reduction of about 20 per cent. in cart-hire in and around the Bettiah and Motihari towns, and has already attached to itself a fair share of the export and import traffic of the district. It has made Bettiah the highway for travellers from Gorakhpore,

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Segowlie, and Motihari for those from Nepal; it attracts light traffic from Gorakhpore, Saran, and Nepal, and it may absorb a portion of the traffic now borne on the Gunduck.

The observations made by the Commissioner regarding the defects of railway management in paragraphs 167-8 of his report will be brought to the notice of the Department of Public Works.

In regard to irrigation, the Commissioner mentions nothing which has not been already brought to the notice of Government. The work of tree-planting along main lines of road has been continued, and the detailed list of road repairs seems to indicate that the Road Cess Committees are alive to their obligations.

15. *Education.*—The following table gives the number of schools and the students attending them in the last two years:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
High English schools	16	4,591	19	6,349
Middle "	105	5,095	110	6,111
" vernacular "	109	5,066	77	4,049
Primary "	11,460	132,714	11,915	136,042
Indigenous "	1,525	14,058	1,484	12,851
Female "	17	437	39	645
Other "	6	380	6	413
Total	13,238	162,941	13,650	176,069

It will be seen that, taking all the schools together, there has been an increase among the schools and pupils of all the classes except in middle vernacular and indigenous schools. The falling off in the number of indigenous schools is chiefly attributable to the fact that a large number of them having adopted the departmental standard have been classed as lower primary schools. The decrease in middle vernacular schools, which has been general more or less throughout the division, is mostly due to incompetent patshahas nominally teaching up to the middle vernacular standard being reduced to the rank of primary schools. In Shahabad the Magistrate remarks the decrease is owing to a greater liking by the people for English education. The progress of English education has been satisfactory in all the districts, the number of pupils attending the English schools having steadily increased from 8,917 in 1881 and 9,686 in 1882 to 11,460 during the year under review. These figures exclude the English-knowing pupils of the "other schools," of which no detailed information has been received.

16. *Local self-government.*—The District Road Committees have worked satisfactorily during the year. The members generally take an interest in their work and are fairly regular in their attendance. They render valuable assistance to the executive officers by auditing accounts, checking bills, and bringing local knowledge to bear on the administration of their department. Mr. Norman, Collector of Mozafferpore, writes—"The District Road Committee take a fair interest in the proceedings, and, without interfering in details, render valuable support and assistance to their executive officers. They are strongly inclined to resent all attempts at the undue centralization of authority, and they consider that, if they are to be of any use at all, such questions as which of two alternative works conduces most to the public advantage and to the benefit of the cess-payers should be left to their unfettered discretion. It seems to me that, when you have an active local committee, centralization and interference weaken their hands and their interest in the administration of their department, and that to leave them alone to carry out their work will in the long run be found to be the most beneficial policy." The only officer who complains of want of interest on the part of the native members of the Committee is Mr. Price, the Collector of Durbhunga. He says that, with the exception of two or three, they are apathetic and are not much inclined to help, and if now and then they are seen to attend the Committee's meetings, they put in an appearance more for the purpose of pleasing the officials than of doing any work. The European members, it is said, are for the most part very energetic, and they evince great interest in the work entrusted to them.

The District Education Committees have little to do, but what little they had to do they appear to have done well. Mr. Nolan speaks very highly of the Education Committee at Arrah. He says: "It is one of the most popular in the district, and its discussions are the best maintained. I consider that it worked with great success."

The Municipal Committees continue to work successfully in all the districts. They appear to have done much useful work during the past year. The attendance of the native members is generally satisfactory, and they display a considerable amount of interest in municipal affairs.

In the previous year's report the Commissioner complained that the usefulness of the Patna Municipality was greatly marred by the factious spirit displayed by most of the native members. Though this factious spirit has not wholly disappeared, he reports that there was less display of it in the proceedings of the past year than those of the year preceding.

The Benches of Honorary Magistrates established in the several districts have generally worked well. The Benches at Bunkipore and City Patna have relieved the district staff of a considerable amount of criminal work. The total number of cases decided by them during the past year was 6,545 against 4,174 of the previous year. Hitherto of the two benches in the City Patna only one was vested with power to try cases without the attendance of a stipendiary Magistrate during the year under report; the other bench was also vested with similar power. The Magistrate of Durbhunga does not speak well of the Honorary Magistrates in his district. He says that they do not evince much interest in their work, and their attendance is irregular. The sub-divisional officer of Bettiah complains that he has not received much assistance from the bench at Bettiah, which is the only one in the district of Chumparun.

17. *Conduct of zemindars.*—Under this head the Commissioner writes as follows:—

As remarked on former occasions, the zemindars of the Patna district are chiefly small men. Those of the better class resident in Patna City have much of their property in adjoining districts. There have been no instances of misconduct brought to my notice. Shah Letafut Hossein, an Honorary Magistrate, has been on bad terms with the ryots of one of his villages, and there was a riot in which his servants were engaged, but he has promised to do his best to smooth matters down. In the Behar sub-division a good deal of embankment work was carried out at the landlord's cost. The floods of the year had done much injury, and the deficiency in the crops made labour easily procurable.

In Shuhabad the Collector speaks favourably of the Maharajah of Doomraon in the management of his estates and in the support of all institutions for the benefit of his tenants. In Mozafferpore the Collector regrets that he has to record scarcely any instance of public spirit or benevolent conduct on the part of any zemindar during the past year. The fact is that properties have been parcelled out to such an extent under the constant operation of the partition law that the land has for the most part fallen into the hands of some 15,000 petty proprietors, whom their very position renders necessitous and grasping. I quite agree with Mr. Norman, who says that these men notoriously endeavour to grind down their ryots to the utmost of their power, and from landlords of this stamp no progress or improvement can be looked for, nor can their tenantry expect help or encouragement. Looking to such results as these, it seems exceedingly questionable whether it has not been an economic mistake to have allowed the partition of estate to be carried out to the length to which it has gone. In common with Mr. Norman my opinion is and has been that there should have been no sympathy with the sentiment which recently led to the sacrifice of the Bill to restrict unlimited partition.

The Collector makes special mention of the Rajah of Shehwur as having treated his ryots indulgently after the floods. This is a satisfactory result of the young Rajah's training and education while a minor under the Court of Wards.

The Collector of Durbhunga adds his testimony to that of others as to the petty proprietors throughout the district making the worst landlords a ryot can have over him. They are grasping, avaricious, and oppressive. Yet the whole line of legislation projected would seem to tend to the increase, if not the creation, of this class of petty proprietors.*

The Collector of Saran speaks very favourably of the management of the Hutwa Raj, which has been marked by a spirit of fair dealing with the tenantry, and last year was no exception to the rule.

The Joint-Magistrate of Saran, who knows that district well, has the following remarks on the character of petty proprietors:—

"As for the petty maliks who swarm all over district, it is not too much to say that they are the bane of Saran. Engaged in no useful labour themselves, they bend unceasing endeavours to extract more and more rent from the cultivators of the soil. They are mixed

* The Lieutenant-Governor's recent report on the Tenancy Bill sufficiently disproves the correctness of this latter remark.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 29, 1884. 1081

up in most of our police cases, and they are the receivers of the stolen property of the district. In one instance that occurred during the year under review an unusually powerful member of this class, a petty zamindar, who, living in Patna, chances to have inherited an eight annas share in the village of Mohamedpore, about nine miles from Chuprah, pushed his exactions to such an extent, and so harassed his ryots by vexatious litigation, that one dark night, they being Bunnias by caste, surrounded his local agent, the putwari, as he lay sleeping in his yard, and then there beat him to death with their *lathis*.

The Commissioner, however, adds that "Baboo Belas Behari of Saidpura and Baboo Halwant Pershad of Khajipore are favourably mentioned by the sub-divisional officer of Sewan as exceptions to the general rule. On the other hand, one Rai Udit Narain, a malik of Digwa in the Gopalgunge sub-division, was heavily fined and bound down to keep the peace for attempting forcibly to convert his ryots' *assamiwar* land into indigo *serait*." The management of the Bettiah Raj in Chumparun is again mentioned in terms of praise.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor has thus followed the Commissioner through a report which is in fact not so much a review of the divisional administration in its broad aspects and results as a summary of the working of each department. It is valuable as a record of facts, but is much too detailed in its character. The names of the many officers who have merited and received the Commissioner's commendation will be reported to the Appointment Department of this office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPORE
FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

POLITICAL.

Darjeeling, the 25th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpore for 1883-84.

Read also—

The Reports for 1881-82 and 1882-83, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division began his cold-weather tour in the States in November last, and entered the Sirgojah State on the 17th November with the force of reserve police sent by Government on his application to assist in the operations against the Korwas, a tribe then inhabiting an upland tract known as the Lahsunpat, who had committed a series of violent outrages and murders and destroyed twenty-one villages in the valley below. The plateau having been cleared by the 26th November, the reserve police were sent back, and Mr. Hewitt marched towards the Pal pergannah to enquire into disputes between the Rajah and some of the village headmen regarding the new settlement made during the past year. The complaints of the headmen, however, proved groundless, as the settlement appeared to have been leniently made. Mr. Hewitt thence marched through Pertappore, belonging to the Rajah of Oodeypore, and Jhilmilli to Korea. At the last-named place the Commissioner settled a dispute between the Rajah and his zemindars, and induced the former to refund certain illegal exactions made by him, and to dismiss some worthless amla. Mr. Hewitt also made arrangements for liquidation of the debts of Jeet Roy, the Chief Gond zemindar of Korea. On leaving Korea the Commissioner was obliged to march again to the Korwa country, as reports reached him that the commissariat arrangements necessary for the operations against the Korwas had broken down. After successfully settling this matter, he marched to Jushpore on the 13th December, remained there a week, and then again entered the Lohardugga district.

2. The year was not on the whole a prosperous one in the States. The rainfall was deficient and unevenly distributed, and except in the States of Seraikilla and Khursowan, some pressure was felt by the poorer classes by the rise in the price of food-grains. The distress, however, does not appear to have been so great as to require relief.

3. The health and material condition of the people were fairly good, but dysentery and fever of a bad type prevailed in Gangpore, cholera and small-pox in Sirgojah, and there was an epidemic of small-pox in Oodeypore. It is satisfactory to observe that vaccination operations are carried out on a considerable scale in these States, although there is still some friction between the Chiefs and the officers of the department. This subject was noticed in the Report and Resolution of last year. The Commissioner now states that the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination reports opposition by the Chiefs in the three States of Jushpore, Bonai and Gangpore, especially in the two former. In Bonai no work was done during the past year, and in the other two States the Chiefs allowed their subjects to be vaccinated only on receipt of perwannahs from Mr. Hewitt's office. The Commissioner promises, in his next cold-weather tour, to inquire into the allegations made regarding these Chiefs. He should at the same time ascertain whether these or other Chiefs levy, or attempt to levy, taxes on the vaccinators, and should impress on the Rajahs the necessity of encouraging the extension of vaccination as the sole means of checking the ravages of small-pox in their thinly populated territories.

4. The state of education in all the Tributary and Political States is reported to be very backward. In his report for the preceding year, the

Commissioner recommended that Government should allot a sum of Rs. 10,000 from the Education grant in order to promote education in the Tributary States of the division. The proposal, however, could not be approved, as the question of the status of the mchals was undecided. It is satisfactory to notice that the new Chief of Seraikilla is inclined to assist the spread of education, and that there are now several schools for boys and girls in his State. It is to be hoped that the other Chiefs will be induced to follow his example.

5. But little information is given respecting the roads and communications of the States, except that they are mere fair-weather tracks. The Commissioner should, in his next report, give fuller information on this point, and state what suggestions he has to make for improvements. The west section of the new line of railway between Bengal and the Central Provinces will pass through several of these States, and the opening out of road communications in connection with this railway is very desirable.

6. There were altogether 47 cases during the year for disposal by the Commissioner. Of these, nine were pending from the previous year; 20 were disposed of during the year, and 27 were still pending on 31st March last. The cases were of a miscellaneous nature. There were six appeals against decisions of the Chiefs, three of which were confirmed, two reversed and one remained pending. Of 45 persons committed by the Chiefs for trial at the Sessions 31 were convicted. There were 31 persons committed by the Rajah of Sirgoojah alone, but most of these were Korwa dacoits. The total amount of fines imposed in the States decreased to Rs. 2,088 from Rs. 2,930-4 in the preceding year.

7. The statistics of crime show a grand total of 505 cases, in which 905 persons were concerned. The decrease in the number of cases as compared with the preceding year was 156, and in the number of persons, 157. The decrease was chiefly in criminal assaults. There was an increase of four cases of murder, one of dacoity, and three of house-breaking. The total number of prisoners in jail at the close of the year was 105, and the total number of admissions during the year was 277. The mortality was about 13 per mille against about 18 per mille in the preceding year. Excluding 13 deaths by suicide, there were 298 accidental deaths. Of this number, 144 were attributed to snake-bite and 32 to wild animals. It is not stated in the Report whether any measures are taken to exterminate wild animals and venomous snakes.

8. There were 359 civil suits for disposal during the year. Of these, 45 were pending from the previous year and 70 were pending at the close of 1883-84. In 1882-83 there were 438 suits for disposal. The number of execution cases was 81, and of these 53 were disposed of and 28 left pending.

9. The State of Sirgoojah is reported to have been generally well governed by Rajah Raghunath Suran Singh, and both the Rajah and his Dewan, Jaffir Ali Khan, exerted themselves creditably in the operations against the Korwas. Mr. Hewitt has given in his report a full and interesting narration of the operations against this tribe, whose depredations the Rajah had become powerless to restrain. The origin of these disturbances is due in a great measure to the timidity of the Rajah. They continued for a long time causing great devastation and disorder throughout the country, and they were not finally quelled till the Commissioner in person had taken charge of the expedition, and had resorted to very severe measures to secure the capture and punishment of the leading dacoits. A permanent police post has now been fixed at Lahsun on the top of the plateau, where the head-quarters of the robbers had been established; another at Sumersote on the western road leading from Chunderpore to Chalgulli; and a third at Chainpore on the Chaitanya Ghat. Korwa families, numbering 200 persons, have been allotted lands in villages below the plateau, and provision made for their maintenance till the reaping of their first crop. The Commissioner has also issued orders that in future none of the Korwas belonging to the families of the dacoits will be allowed to live on the Pat. It is to be hoped that by these measures and the exemplary punishment of their ringleaders, the depredations of these robbers will have received a final check.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks with satisfaction that no complaint reached the Commissioner regarding the administration of the Oodeypore

State, and that the improvement noticed in the Resolution on the Administration Report for 1882-83 promises to continue. The crime in this State during the year was small. The State of Jushpore is again reported to have been well managed by its Chief, Rajah Protap Narain Singh Deo Bahadoor. There was a dispute between the Rajah and the zemindars of Konpara during the year, and the latter ultimately appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor. Separate orders have been passed on this case. The Rajah Raghunath Sikhar Deo of Gangpore continued to maintain the high character he has hitherto borne. He is stated to be most anxious to do well, and to be careful, painstaking, and intelligent. The Commissioner should, if possible, during the course of his next cold-weather tour, visit the States of Changbhakar and Bonai, and endeavour by his advice to assist their Chiefs in their better management.

11. Rajah Chakardhar Singh Deo Bahadoor, Chief of Scraikilla, died on 25th November last at an advanced age. The present Chief, his son, Rajah Udit Narayan Singh Deo Bahadoor, is reported to be liberal-minded, thoroughly loyal, and on the whole liked by his subjects and tenantry. The area of this State is only 459 square miles, but the population is above 77,000.

12. Thakoor Rughunath Singh Deo of Khursowan died in March 1884. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Mohendra Narain Singh Deo, a minor aged 16 years. The management of the State is under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum.

13. The tribute due from these States was all realized before the report was submitted.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor regards the general administration of the States as having been satisfactory, and desires to express his thanks to Mr. Hewitt and the officers who acted in subordination to him for their successful efforts in the suppression of the Korwa disturbances. He has heard with regret of the death of Inspector Hakim Singh, whose excellent services throughout the Korwa expedition are cordially acknowledged by the Commissioner.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, together with a copy of the Report, be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offy. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 29, 1884. 1885

TRAFFIC IN RAGS.

THE following papers regarding traffic in rags are published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 2179R, dated the 31st July 1884.

Memo. by—Col. S. T. TREVOR, R.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway,

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Department, for disposal.

No. 2745, dated Calcutta, the 18th July 1884.

From—The Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 735G, dated 3rd July 1884, and enclosures, with reference to the traffic in rags at stations, and to invite attention to the statement of the District Traffic Superintendent of Tundla that a recent outbreak of cholera amongst the employés of the paper mills at Gwalior was considered to have been brought about by this traffic.

2. In any case it seems clear that the risk of disseminating contagious diseases must be increased to a dangerous extent when rags are brought from localities where such diseases are prevalent, and therefore that urgent need exists for strong measures being taken to regulate this traffic and to keep it within safe limits.

3. It is stated that the danger of this traffic has been so far recognised in Western Europe that restrictions have been imposed there upon the importation of rags from Egypt and Eastern Europe, and it may be pointed out that in this hot climate and thickly populated country the danger is likely to be much greater.

No. 735G, dated Calcutta, the 3rd July 1884.

From—B. LESLIE, Esq., Agent, East Indian Railway Company.
To—The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

In forwarding copies of Traffic Manager's No. 3794 of the 1st instant, and enclosure, with reference to traffic in rags at stations, pointing out how objectionable and dangerous this traffic is, and that it should be discouraged as much as possible, I have the honour to request that the Government of India may be moved to take such steps as is deemed advisable to prevent the dissemination of epidemics and serious contagious diseases by the exportation of rags from districts where such diseases are prevailing.

No. 3794, dated Calcutta, the 1st July 1884.

From—N. ST. L. CARTER, Esq., Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway,
To—The Agent, East Indian Railway Company.

[Traffic in Rags at Stations.]

REFERRING to the enclosed copy of a letter from the District Traffic Superintendent at Tundla, I am of opinion that the matter is one to which the attention of Government might be called, with the view of local civil authorities and sanitary officers being instructed to take measures to prevent the dissemination of epidemics and serious contagious diseases by the exportation of rags from districts or villages where such diseases are prevailing.

I purpose issuing a caution notice to the staff for care to be taken in dealing with this traffic.

No. 2619, dated the 26th June 1884.

From—The District Traffic Superintendent, Tundla,
To—The Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway.

[Traffic in Rags for Gwalior.]

We are now doing a traffic in "rags" to Gwalior for the paper mills there. This is a most objectionable traffic, and should, I think, be discouraged as much as possible. I saw a large consignment a day or two ago scattered over the platform at Gwalior, and judging from their appearance, they must have been picked up from around villages, for they were just of the kind an observer may see strewn over the "Huria" or "Golgotha" of every village.

1986 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

That these rags are a fertile source of disease was lately proved at Gwalior, where about a dozen cases of cholera amongst the employés of the paper mills were imputed to these rags.

Further restrictions have been placed on the importation of rags from Egypt and eastern countries in Europe, as they were considered to convey disease, and no doubt they do in fact. I cannot see how they can help doing so, considering all the nastiness they contain before being thrown away. I doubt if we can refuse altogether to carry them, but I think we should have some very strict ruling regarding them, and I would propose—

- (1) That senders load them themselves.
- (2) That they on no account be taken to our goods sheds or wharves, but be deposited quite separate on some unfrequented spot.
- (3) That senders unload, and under the conditions of No. 2.
- (4) That not more than 24 hours be allowed free of demurrage.
- (5) That demurrage, if incurred, be at a greatly enhanced rate.
- (6) That all wagons used for the traffic be immediately fumigated when emptied.

No. 1256T—M, dated Darjeeling, the 18th August 1884.

Endorsed by the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department (Medical).

FORWARDED to the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for an expression of opinion.
The return of the original papers with the reply is requested.

No. 4626, dated Darjeeling, the 25th August 1884.

From—R. LIDDERDALE, Esq., M.D., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
To—The Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Dept.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 1256T—M, dated 18th instant, forwarding Letter No. 2745, dated 18th July 1884, from Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, to Secretary, Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

Letter No. 2859, dated 3rd July 1884, with enclosures, from Agent, East Indian Railway Company.

communications marginally noted, I have the honour to say that I consider the recommendations of the District Traffic Superintendent of Tundla, a station on the East Indian Railway, regarding the traffic in rags, are judicious, and might with advantage be introduced at all stations on the various lines of railway in Bengal.

Something more, however, is required, and I beg to suggest that all rags on delivery at paper mills should be disinfected by heat or otherwise.

2. I do not consider it possible to close the traffic from infected districts or villages. Any measures taken with this object would lead to disappointment.

3. I beg to return the original papers as requested.

No. 1418T—M, dated Darjeeling, the 11th September 1884.

Endorsed by the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, Sanitation.

COPY, with a copy of the communication noted in the margin, forwarded to the From the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, No. 2745, dated the 18th July 1884, and enclosures. Public Works Department, Bengal (Railway Branch), for such action as may be considered necessary.

Circular No. 22T—M, dated Darjeeling, the 21st October 1884.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,
To—All Commissioners of Divisions.

I AM directed to forward a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, No. 2745, dated the 18th July 1884, and enclosures. Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, No. 4626, dated 26th August 1884. the danger attending the traffic in rags, especially when the rags are exported from localities where contagious diseases are prevalent, and to request that the attention of all municipalities in your Division may be drawn to the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive any practical suggestions that may be offered for the regulation of this class of traffic.

Nos. 1725-26T—M, dated Darjeeling, the 21st October 1884.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,
To—The Manager, Dally Paper Mill Company, Limited, and Tittaghur Paper Mill Company, Limited.

I AM directed to forward, for your information a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the traffic in rags and the danger attending such traffic, especially when the rags are brought from localities where contagious diseases are prevalent.

LEVY OF FEES ON PILGRIM PASSPORTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN
VISAED BY A TURKISH CONSUL.

No. 8—273, dated Simla, the 17th September 1884.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., c.s., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical Department.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the
British Consul at Jeddah, with enclosures, on the
subject of certain rules about to be issued by the
Turkish authorities regarding the levy of fees on pilgrim passports which have
not been visaed by a Turkish Consul. I am to request that, with the permission
of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, wide publicity may be given to
the papers for the information of intending pilgrims.

2. The only diplomatic agent of the Ottoman Porte in India is the Consul-
General in Bombay. The Government of Bombay have been requested to
communicate with him on the subject, and to take such steps as may be possible
for preventing inconvenience to the pilgrims. If necessary Her Majesty's
Government will also be addressed, with a view to obtaining, if possible, a
relaxation of the proposed rules. It is understood that the ordinary consular
fee for a visa is 20 piastres, equivalent to two rupees five annas. It should be
made clear to all pilgrims that this is not a fee for the passport, but is exacted
and retained by the Turkish Government. In the case of poor pilgrims the
Government of India has been informed that the fees will be remitted if their
circumstances are noted on their passports. Care should, therefore, be taken
that the fact that a pilgrim is in poor circumstances is noted on the face of his
passport.

No. 4, dated Jeddah, the 15th July 1884.

From—ABDUR RAZZACK, Acting British Consul,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of a despatch, which I have
this day addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte regarding passports.

From it you will perceive that the Turkish authorities are about to commence a regular
inspection of passports this year, and if they are not visaed
• 8 piastres tariff = 1 Re. by a Turkish Consul a double fee of 40* piastres will be levied
from each person, and those who come without any will be charged 50 piastres.

As the bulk of the Indian pilgrims start for the Haj from Bombay, and a Turkish
Consul is resident there, a large number of pilgrims might perhaps be saved from paying an
excess of fees if immediate steps could be taken and notice given to them about these new
rules.

No. 24, dated Jeddah, the 15th July 1884.

From—ABDUR RAZZACK, Acting British Consul,
To—His Excellency the RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., &c., &c., &c.

I HAVE the honour to forward to Your Excellency the translation of a letter which I
received this morning from the Caïmmakam of this place.

In it His Excellency states that under instructions from the Minister of the Interior
of the Porte, the Vali of the Hejaz has transmitted to him a copy of the new rules regarding
passports, articles 11 and 16 of which provide that foreigners arriving from foreign ports
or travelling from one place to another in the Ottoman territories must, in the first instance,
have their passports visaed by the Turkish Consuls residing in those ports, or, in the latter
case, by officials appointed for the purpose and residing in those places through which a
foreigner has to pass, failing which they will be charged a double fee of 40 piastres each
as visery, and should a foreigner be totally unprovided with a passport he will be charged
50 piastres as a passport fee.

His Excellency then informs me that as these rules will shortly be enforced against
British subjects, i.e., pilgrims arriving at this port, he requests me to instruct "Motowwofs,"
or pilgrim brokers, to conform to and carry out these rules.

In my reply to the above, a copy of which I herewith beg to enclose, I have informed the
Caïmmakam that, not having received any instructions regarding these new rules, I am
not in a position to comply with His Excellency's wishes before communicating with my
Government.

In insisting that passports should be visaed by Turkish Consuls at the ports of embarkation,
or else double fees will be charged in this place, the Turkish authorities seem to have

overlooked the fact that, except in Bombay, there is no Turkish Consul in any of the ports of India whence pilgrims start for the Haj.

Again, the notice given by the Turkish authorities is so sudden, and the approach of the Haj is so close, that before information can be sent to, and promulgated in, India and other places where Mahomedans live under British rule, thousands of pilgrims will be on their way to the Hejaz, and it will be very hard if they are made to pay double fees for no fault of their own.

[TRANSLATION.]

Dated 15th July 1884 (21st Ramadhan 1301).

From—The Caimmakam of the Velayet of Hejaz,

To—The Acting British Consul, Jeddah.

BE it known to your respected self that I have received instructions from the Vali of this Velayet, based upon the orders issued by the Minister of the Interior at the Sublime Porte, containing under cover a copy of the new rules regarding the passports of foreign subjects who arrive in the Ottoman territories from foreign countries.

As it is stated in the 11th and 16th sections of the said rules that when a foreign subject sets out from a place, and his passport is not countersigned by the Turkish Consul who may be residing in the said place, or when he passes from one place to another and his passport is not countersigned by the officer appointed for the purpose in the place through which he passes, then, on his arrival in these parts, 40 piastres will be taken from him as fees for a visa—double of the original: also if a person arriving here has no passport whatever with him, then 50 piastres will be taken from him as passport fees.

Wherefore as the inspection of the passports of those subjects of your Government who arrive in these parts will shortly be carried out, and steps will be taken against them according to the provisions of the sections above mentioned, I have hastened to write this to you for your information, and hope you will issue instructions to all those to whom it may be necessary, such as the agents of the Motowofs and others, in order that they may carry out what is necessary according to the rules above mentioned. For this end for the increase of friendship I have written this.

Dated 16th July 1884 (22nd Ramadhan 1301).

From—ABDUR RAZZACK, Acting British Consul,

To—His Excellency the Caimmakam of the Velayet of Hejaz.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter No. 58, dated the 21st of Ramadhan 1301 (15th July 1884), in which you say that some new rules regarding passports are about to come into operation, and request me to issue instructions to all those British subjects to whom it may be necessary concerning these rules.

In reply, I beg to inform you that, as I have received no instructions from my Government regarding the enforcement of these new rules, I regret I cannot comply with Your Excellency's wishes at present; but I shall, on the first opportunity, write to my Government regarding the above, and as soon as a reply is received, I will be glad to communicate with Your Excellency on the subject.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 29, 1884, 1889

REGULATIONS FOR THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

The 22nd October 1884.—The following communication and regulations for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London are published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 78, Public (Educational) dated India Office, London, the 4th September 1884.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

I forward by book post a packet of the Matriculation Regulations (new edition) of the University of London, transmitted to this office by the Clerk to the Senate of the University, in order that candidates in the divisions of the Bengal Presidency for the Gilchrist Scholarship may be informed of the requirements of the Matriculation Examinations of the next two years.

EXAMINATIONS IN 1884-85.

The following are the dates at which the several Examinations in the University of London for the year 1884-85 will commence :—

MATRICULATION.—Monday, January 14, and Monday, June 16, 1884; and Monday, January 12, 1885.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Intermediate, Monday, July 21; B.A., Monday, October 27.

MASTER OF ARTS.—Branch I., Monday, June 2; Branch II., Monday, June 9; Branch III., Monday, June 16.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.—Intermediate, Monday, June 2; D.Lit., Tuesday, December 2.

SCRIPTURAL EXAMINATIONS.—Tuesday, December 2.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—Intermediate, Monday, July 21; B.Sc., Monday, October 20.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.—Within the first twenty-one days of June.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.—Intermediate and LL.B., Monday, January 7, 1884, and Monday, January 5, 1885.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.—Tuesday, January 22, 1884 and Tuesday, January 20, 1885.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—Preliminary Scientific, Monday, July 21; Intermediate, Monday, July 28; M.B., Monday, November 8.

BACHELOR OF SURGERY.—Tuesday, December 2.

MASTER IN SURGERY.—Monday, December 1.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.—Monday, December 1.

SUBJECTS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.—Monday, December 8.

BACHELOR OF MUSIC.—Intermediate, Monday, December 8; B. Mus., Monday, December 15.

DOCTOR OF MUSIC.—Intermediate, Monday, December 8; D. Mus., Monday, December 15.

ART, &c., OF TEACHING.—Tuesday, March 4, 1884, and Tuesday, March 3, 1885.

REGULATIONS.

MATRICULATION.

[Candidates for any Degree in this University must have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION. No exemption from this rule is allowed on account of Degrees obtained or Examinations passed at any other University.]

[This Examination is accepted (a) by the College of Surgeons, (b) by the Incorporated Law Society, in lieu of their Preliminary Examinations. It also exempts Candidates for admission to the Royal Military College from the Preliminary Test, except in Geometrical Drawing. And it is among those Examinations of which some one must be passed (1) by every Medical Student on commencing his professional studies; and (2) by every person entering upon Articles of Clerkship to a Solicitor,—any such person Matriculating in the First Division being entitled to exemption from one year's service.]

[This and all other Examinations of the University, together with the Prizes, Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Medals depending upon them, are open to Women upon exactly the same conditions as to Men.]

There shall be two Examinations for MATRICULATION in each year—one commencing on the Second Monday in January, and the other on the Third Monday in June.¹

No Candidate shall be admitted to the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION unless he have produced a Certificate showing that he has completed his Sixteenth year.² This Certificate shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination.

A Fee of Two Pounds shall be paid at Matriculation. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.³ If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be allowed to enter for any subsequent MATRICULATION EXAMINATION upon payment, at every such entry, of an additional Fee of One Pound, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *vivæ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to the details specified under the several heads:—

1. Latin;
2. Any two⁴ of the following Languages:—(a) Greek, (b) French, (c) German, and (d) either Sanskrit or Arabic⁵;
3. The English Language, English History, and Modern Geography;
4. Mathematics;
5. Natural Philosophy;
6. Chemistry.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of Examination:—

LANGUAGES.

LATIN.

One Latin subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned authors:⁶

- Virgil* ... One Book of the *Georgics*, and one Book of the *Aeneid*.
Horace ... Two Books of the *Odes*.
Sallust ... The Conspiracy of Catiline, or the War with Jugurtha.
Cæsar ... One of the longer or two of the shorter Books of the Gallic War.
Livy ... One Book.
Cicero ... De *Senectute* or *De Amicitia*, with one of the following Orations:—*Pro Lege Manilia*, one of the four Catilianian Orations, *Pro Archia*, *Pro M. Marcello*.
Ovid ... One Book of the *Metamorphoses* and one Book of the *Epistles* or *Heroides*; or one or two Books of the *Tristia*.

The paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected. A separate paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.⁷

GREEK.

One Greek subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned authors:⁸

- Homer* ... One Book.

¹ These Examinations may be held not only at the University of London, but also, under special arrangement (see Appendix I.), in other parts of the United Kingdom, or in the Colonies.

² A Certificate from the Registrar General in London or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District, or a certified copy of the Baptismal Register, is required in every case in which it can possibly be obtained. In other cases a Declaration of the Candidate's age, and that he is unable to procure his Certificate of Birth or Baptism, made before a magistrate by his parent or guardian, or by himself if of full age, will be accepted.—The certificate or Declaration of each Candidate is returned to him at or before the time when he inscribes his name on the Register of the University either in London or in the Provinces. Information respecting the time for such Registration will be sent to each Candidate with the acknowledgement of the receipt of his certificate of Age.

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³ The Fee must be paid when the Candidate inscribes his name on the Register of the University, and should not be sent in advance.

⁴ No credit will be given for more than two of these Languages.

⁵ Candidates desiring to be examined in either Sanskrit or Arabic must give at least Two Calendar Months' notice to

the Registrar, and must mention the other optional language which they select.

⁶ The LATIN subjects for 1885 and 1886 will be—

For January 1885:—*Virgil*, *Georgics*, Book IV., and *Aeneid*, Book I.

For June 1885:—*Cæsar*, the Gallic War, Books V. and VI.

For January 1886:—*Ovid*, *Metamorphoses*, Book I., and *Tristia*, Book I.

For June 1886:—*Livy*, Book XXII.

⁷ Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the Grammar questions, and on the correct rendering of English into Latin.

⁸ Candidates may substitute German for Greek.

⁹ The GREEK subjects for 1885 and 1886 will be—

For January 1885:—*Homer*, *Odyssey*, Book IX.

For June 1885:—*Xenophon*, *Hellenica*, Book II.

For January 1886:—*Xenophon*, *Anabasis*, Book III.

For June 1886:—*Euripides*, *Hercules Furens*.

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Xenophon ... One Book.

Euripides ... Hecuba; Andromache; Hercules Furens. (One Play).

The paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the book selected, and with general questions in Grammar.¹ Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

FRANCE.

The paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited to the Accidence.

GERMAN.

The paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited (except when German is taken as an alternative for Greek²) to the Accidence.

SANSKRIT.³

One Sanskrit subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the undermentioned works:⁴

Hitopadeśa, Books II to IV.

Panchatantra, Books II to V.

Sāhityaparichaya, Parts I. and II., pp. 1-93.

Rāmāyana, Book I.

Mahābhārata (Story of Nala, Story of Sāvitri, Bakavadhaparvan, Sakuntalopākhyāna).

Manu, Books II. to VII.

The paper in Sanskrit shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in Grammar. A passage or short passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

ARABIC.⁵

The paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ENGLISH HISTORY, AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Orthography : Writing from Dictation : The Grammatical Structure of the Language. History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century, with questions in Modern Geography.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary rules of Arithmetic.

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Extraction of the Square root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Proportion.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The First Four Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.⁶

MECHANICS.

Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces.

Simple Machines (*Mechanical Powers*) :—Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each.

Centre of Gravity.

General Laws of Motion, with the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.

Law of the Motion of Falling Bodies.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth.

Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it.

The Barometer, the Siphon, the Common Pump and Forcing-Pump, and the Air-Pump.

¹ Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the questions in Greek Grammar.

² That is, on the Tuesday morning (See Time-table, page 4.)

³ See the fifth note in page 2.

⁴ The SANSKRIT subjects for 1885 and 1886 will be—

For January 1885.—Sāhityaparichaya, Part II., pp. 20-51; Rāmāyana, Book I., Chapters 5-16; Manu, Book IV.

For June 1885.—Sāhityaparichaya, Part II., pp. 52-93; Rāmāyana, Book I., Chapters 51-65; Manu, Books VI. and VII.

For January 1886.—Panchatantra, Book V.; Rāmāyana, Book I., Chapters 56-77; Manu, Book V.

For June 1886.—Hitopadeśa, Book III.; Rāmāyana, Book I., Chapters 20-32; Manu, Book II., 1-102.

⁵ The questions in Natural Philosophy will be of a strictly elementary character.

OPTICS.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction.
Formation of Images by Mirrors and Simple Lenses.

HEAT.

Its sources. Expansion. Thermometers—relations between different Scales in common use. Difference between Temperature and Quantity of heat. Specific and Latent heat. Calorimeters. Liquefaction. Ebullition. Evaporation. Conduction. Convection. Radiation.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry of the Non-metallic elements; including their compounds as enumerated below—their chief physical and chemical characters—their preparation—and their characteristic tests.

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume. General nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution; effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition.

Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.

Carbonic Acid. Carbonic Oxide. Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen. Ammonia.

Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Hydrochloric Acid. Phosphoric Acid and Phosphuretted Hydrogen. Silica.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

MONDAY.

Afternoon, 2 to 4. Latin.

4 to 6. Latin Grammar and Composition.

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1. Greek, German, Sanskrit, or Arabic.

Afternoon, 3 to 6. French or German.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning 10 to 1. Arithmetic and Algebra.

Afternoon 3 to 6. Geometry.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1. English Language.

Afternoon, 3 to 6. English History and Modern Geography.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1. Natural Philosophy.

Afternoon, 2 to 5. Chemistry.

On Monday Morning at Nine o'clock in the week next but two after the Examination, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. And on the Monday Morning next following at Nine o'clock, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Three Divisions;—in the Honours Division in the order of proficiency¹; in the First and Second Divisions in alphabetical order.

A Pass Certificate signed by the Registrar shall be delivered to each Candidate after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.²

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidates in the Honours Division of not more than Twenty years of age at the commencement of the Examination shall possess sufficient merit, the First among such Candidates shall receive an Exhibition of Thirty Pounds per annum for the next Two Years; the Second among such Candidates shall receive an Exhibition of Twenty Pounds per annum for the next Two Years; and the Third shall receive an Exhibition of Fifteen Pounds per annum for the next Two Years; such Exhibitions to be payable in quarterly instalments, provided that on receiving each instalment the Exhibitioner shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two Examinations for B.A., or at the two Examinations for B.Sc., or at the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAWS, or at the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC, and INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE, within Three Academic Years³ from the time of his passing the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

¹ The places of Candidates in the Honours Division are determined by their respective degrees of proficiency in the subjects of the Examination taken collectively.

² Certificates are generally ready for issue about three weeks after the publication of the Classified Pass-List of each Examination; and, in the absence of any request to the contrary, they will be posted to the address given by the Candidates on their Schedules of Entry.

³ By the term "Academical Year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either more or less than a Calendar year. Thus the interval between the Intermediate Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine, and the Degrees Examinations of the next year in those Faculties respectively, is about sixteen months; whilst the interval between the B.A. Examination and the M.A. Examination of the next year, or between the B.Sc. Examination and the D.Sc. Examination of the next year, is less than eight months. Nevertheless, each of these intervals is counted as an "Academical Year."

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Under the same circumstances, the Fourth among such Candidates shall receive a Prize to the value of Ten Pounds in Books, Philosophical Instruments, or Money ; and the Fifth and Sixth shall each receive a Prize to the value of Five Pounds in Books, Philosophical Instruments, or Money.

Any Candidate who may obtain a place in the Honours Division at the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in January shall be admissible to the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION either in ARTS or in SCIENCE in the following July.

APPENDIX.

I.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE Examinations are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of any City, Institution, or College desiring to be named as a local centre for one or more Examinations ; and are carried on simultaneously with the Examinations in London, under the supervision of Sub-Examiners also appointed by the Senate.

Candidates wishing to be examined at any Provincial centre must give notice of entry (naming the centre they select, and inclosing their certificates) to the Registrar of the University of London, who will make all necessary arrangements.

A Fee varying from 1*l.* to 2*l.* is usually charged by the local authorities, in addition to the University Fee.

Both Fees are payable on Registration, which takes place at the Provincial centres at a time and place of which due notice will be sent to Candidates.

The answers of the Candidates at the Provincial Examinations are reviewed by the Examiners at the same time with the Answers of the Candidates examined in London ; and a List of the Candidates who have passed at each Provincial Examination is published, at the time fixed by the Regulations, at the place where such Examination has been held.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF JUNE 1884 was held at—

Aberystwith :—University College ;
Birmingham :—Queen's College ;
Bristol :—University College ;
Cardiff :—University College.
Cheltenham :—(for Ladies only) :—The Ladies' College ;
Downside :—St. Gregory's College ;
Edinburgh :—The Literary Institute ;
Epsom :—The Royal Medical College ;
Leeds :—The Yorkshire College ;
Liverpool :—University College ;
Manchester :—The Owens College.
Newcastle-on-Tyne :—The School of Science and Art ;
Sheffield :—Firth College ;
Stonyhurst :—Stonyhurst College ;
Ushaw :—St. Cuthbert's College ;
Ware :—St. Edmund's College.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF JANUARY 1885 will be held at—

Birmingham :—Queen's College ;
Cardiff :—University College ;
Glasgow :—Anderson's College ;
Leeds :—The Yorkshire College ;
Nottingham :—University College ;
Portsmouth :—The Grammar School.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF JUNE 1885 will be held at—

Birmingham :—Queen's College ;
Bristol :—University College ;
Downside :—St. Gregory's College ;
Cardiff :—University College ;
Leeds :—The Yorkshire College ;
Newcastle-on-Tyne :—The School of Science and Art.

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1884, was held at—

Birmingham :—The Mason Science College ;
Cheltenham :—(for Ladies only) :—The Ladies' College ;
Liverpool :—University College ;
Manchester :—The Owens College ;
Ware :—St. Edmund's College.

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE¹ and the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION¹, 1884, was held at—

Birmingham :—The Mason Science College ;

¹ With the exception of the Practical Examinations in Biology and Zoology, which must be carried on at the University.

Liverpool :—University College;
Manchester :—The Owens College.

The B.A. EXAMINATION, 1884, will be held at—

Cheltenham :—(for Ladies only) :—The Ladies' College;
Liverpool :—University College;
Manchester :—The Owens College;
Ushaw :—St. Cuthbert's College.

II.

SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES.

I. BRITISH SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.:

(a) *For Male Candidates*.

1. A Scholarship of the value of Fifty Pounds per annum, tenable for three years, is biennially offered to Candidates intending to pursue, at OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, their studies for Graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London: a single Scholarship of Fifty Pounds per annum for three years being awarded to the highest of those Candidates at the June Matriculation Examination who shall have been previously approved by the Principal of Owens College, provided that he pass in the Honours Division; or, in case no candidate should so pass, two Scholarships, each of Twenty-five Pounds per annum, being awarded to the two Candidates as aforesaid who shall stand highest in the First Division.—Particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal of Owens College, Manchester.

2. A Scholarship of Fifty Pounds per annum, tenable for three years, is annually awarded to that Candidate in the Honours Division at the June Matriculation Examination who shall stand highest of the Candidates previously approved by the Principal of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL; and who intends to study at that College with a view to Graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London. [N. B.—This Scholarship is open to Women.] Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal of University College, Bristol.

(b) *For Female Candidates*.

1. Two Exhibitions, one of Thirty Pounds, the other of Twenty Pounds per annum, tenable for two years, are annually awarded at the June Matriculation Examination to the two Female Candidates of not more than Twenty years of age at the commencement of the Examination, who pass highest in the Honours Division, to assist them in pursuing their studies at some Collegiate Institution approved by the Gilchrist Trustees.

2. Two Exhibitions, one of Forty Pounds, the other of Thirty Pounds per annum, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to the two Female Candidates who pass highest at the Intermediate Examination in Arts (provided that they obtain in the one case at least two-thirds, and in the other at least three-fifths, of the total number of marks), to assist them in pursuing their studies at some Collegiate Institution approved by the Gilchrist Trustees.

3. A Book Prize of the value of Ten Pounds is annually awarded to the Female Candidate who passes highest at the B.A. Examination, provided she obtain not less than two-thirds of the total number of marks.

[See also the BRISTOL Scholarship above.]

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, 4 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

II. INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS:

A Scholarship of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds per annum, and tenable for four years, is annually awarded to the Native Candidate who passes highest in the January Matriculation Examination carried on at CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, and COLOMBO; provided that such Candidate passes either in the Honours or in the First Division, is not more than 22 years of age, and is desirous of prosecuting his studies, either at the University of Edinburgh or at University College, London, with a view to Graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London.

Further particulars of the Indian Scholarships may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, 4 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

III. COLONIAL SCHOLARSHIPS:

1. A Scholarship of the value of One Hundred Pounds per annum, and tenable for three years, is annually awarded to the highest among those candidates at the January Matriculation Examination carried on at MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, ADELAIDE, and HOBARTON, who passes either in the Honours or in the first Division, is not more than 22 years of age, and is desirous of prosecuting his studies either at the University of Edinburgh, or at University College, London, with a view to Graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London.

2. A similar Scholarship, under the same conditions, is biennially awarded to the Candidate who passes highest at the January Matriculation Examination carried on in NEW ZEALAND.

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3. A similar Scholarship under the same conditions is triennially awarded to the Candidate who passes highest at the June Matriculation Examination carried on at FREDERICTON (New Brunswick) and HALIFAX (Nova Scotia).

4. A similar Scholarship, under the same conditions, will be awarded to the Candidate who passes highest at the Matriculation Examination of January 1885 carried on in the WEST INDIA COLONIES. [No further award of this Scholarship will be made.]

(Note.—Every Candidate for a Colonial Scholarship must either be a Native of the Colony in which he presents himself, or have resided therein for the five years immediately preceding.)

Further particulars of the Colonial Scholarships may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, 4 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

WEST SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship, of the value of thirty pounds, and tenable for one year, is awarded by the Council of University College, London, to that candidate at the June Matriculation Examination who distinguishes himself the most in English.—Further particulars may be obtained of the Secretary of University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.

TUFFNELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships, of the value of about 100*l.* each, and tenable for two years, are awarded by the Council of University College for distinction in Analytical and Practical Chemistry, and in General Chemistry, alternately, to that student of the College, *being an Under-graduate of the University of London of not more than three years' standing*, who shall have passed the most distinguished examination in the subjects for which the scholarship is to be conferred, and shall have evinced sufficient merit to entitle him to the scholarship. Further particulars may be obtained of the Secretary of University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.

REID STUDENTSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

One Free Studentship at Bedford College, value 30 guineas per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded to the woman taking the highest place in the Honours Division of the June Matriculation Examination.

One Free Studentship at Bedford College, value 30 guineas per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded to the woman taking the highest place in the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

One Free Studentship at Bedford College, value 30 guineas per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded to the woman taking the highest place in the Intermediate Examination in Science.

For further particulars application should be made to "The Reid Trustees," Bedford College, York Place, Portman Square, London, W.

III.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR MATRICULATION.

Application for admission to the examination may be made in person at the University, Burlington Gardens, W., between 12 and 4 o'clock (on Saturdays between 12 and 2), or by a simple letter of request. No special form of application is necessary. When written application is made, care must be taken to give a correct postal address, and the Candidate's name must be written in full.

Whether the application be a written or a personal one, it must, in all cases where the application is made for the first time, be supported by the requisite document giving proof of age. No Candidate, whatever his age, is admitted to the examination on his first application without the production of such a document.

Candidates who have previously presented themselves at the examination must state that fact upon applying for admission, but need not produce their certificates of age a second time.

Application should not be made earlier than six weeks, and must not be made later than a fortnight, before the commencement of the examination.

The age of a Candidate with regard to entry is reckoned up to and inclusive of the first day of the several examinations, that day being computed to fall as late as the Regulations will possibly allow. The two dates, in the case of the Matriculation Examinations, are January 1st and June 21st. Only those Candidates therefore who shall have completed their sixteenth year on or before either of those dates will be admissible to the January or the June examination as the case may be; and not those who shall complete such age after those dates.

Fees must not be sent by post, but must be paid on Registration, and not before.

Candidates living in London are recommended to make their applications in person, and at the same time to pay their fees and enter their names in the Register.

The full marks obtainable at the Matriculation Examination are 2,800. Of these 2,000 qualify for a prize, 1,800 for Honours, and 1,400 for the First Division. There is no

[Note.—The Gilchrist and other Scholarships announced in this Appendix are awarded by the respective Educational Bodies upon the result of the University Examinations, but the University has otherwise no control over, and is not responsible for, such award.]

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regulation fixing the number of marks required for a pass. No further details as to the marking at this or other examinations can be furnished.

The Alphabetical Pass-List is sent, as soon as it is printed off, to every College or School from which any candidate (whether successful or not) has immediately proceeded to the Matriculation Examination.

The Classified List is sent to every College or School from which a *successful* candidate has immediately proceeded. It is also widely circulated among the leading Newspapers of the United Kingdom.

Lists cannot be supplied to individual candidates or their friends.

The Examination-Papers of past examinations are not published separately; but the Papers of the previous academical year are printed in the University Calender of the current year; which is issued annually at the beginning of April, and is to be obtained (price 4s.) of the publishers, Messrs. Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E. C.

**SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES
INTO WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED
FOR EACH WARD UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

Darjeeling, the 25th October 1884.

In continuation of the notification dated the 19th October 1884, published at pages 1879 to 1881 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd instant, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and the numbers of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act:—

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries, or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Baranagore ...	6	Ward No. I.—South Baranagore Ditto II.—North ditto Ditto III.—Bonlughli and Daknessar Ditto IV.—Areadnah, Nawdapara, and Kamarhati Ditto V.—Belghoria and Basdelpur, including Sonpara Ditto VI.—Sinthee, Nynan, Palpara, and Nawapara	2 2 2 2 2 2
	South Suburban	12	Ward No. I.—Tollygunge Ditto II.—Dhakuria Ditto III.—Behalla Ditto IV.—Italghatta Ditto V.—Shalipore Ditto VI.—Mudiali Ditto VII.—Dhopapara Ditto VIII.—Barissa Ditto IX.—Sursoona Ditto X.—Sodipur Ditto XI.—Gurnea Ditto XII.—Titjhulia	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Rajpur ...		6	Ward No. I.—Rajpur Ditto II.—Harinavi Ditto III.—Changaripotta and Kodalia Ditto IV.—Maluncha and Mahinagur Ditto V.—Jagannath and Elachi	4 3 2 1 2
	Barripur ...	6	Ward No. I.—Barripur Ditto II.—Mondulpara Ditto III.—Brahminpara Ditto IV.—Kamarpurah Ditto V.—Bazar Ditto VI.—Shashone	1 1 1 1 1 1
	Joynagur ...	4	Ward No. I.—North Moizlpore Ditto II.—South ditto Ditto III.—North Joynagur Ditto IV.—South ditto	2 2 2 2
North Dum-Dum		2	Ward No. I.—Kadihati Ditto II.—Nimta	2 2
South Dum-Dum		3	Ward No. I.—Padrichatta, Katchasaruk, Myapati, Nojbarbazar, Satgatchi, and Shyamnagar Ditto II.—Nimbutola, Gowshala, Digla, Nyahasti, Dompara, Bagiulla, Ghugudanga, Jaipur, and Sinthi Ditto III.—Betgachia, Dukhidan, Golaghata, Chalis Biga, Nurbhang, Patipookur, and Dattababu	2 2 2
North Barrack-pore ...		12	Ward No. I.—Nanparah Ditto II.—Garulia North Ditto III.—Garulia South Ditto IV.—Ichapur North Ditto V.—Ichapur South Ditto VI.—Nawabgunge North Ditto VII.—Nawabgunge Centre Ditto VIII.—Nawabgunge South Ditto IX.—Pulta ... Ditto X.—Dhitara Ditto XI.—Monirampur Ditto XII.—Ganti	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries, or extent of each ward.	Number of constituents to be elected for each ward.
24-Pergunnahs...	South Barrack-pore.	12	Ward No. I.—Chundurpukur Ditto II.—Chanack Ditto III.—Tittinghur Ditto IV.—Khurdish Ditto V.—Korah Ditto VI.—Suckchar Ditto VII.—Sodepur Ditto VIII.—Bhawaniपोर Ditto IX.—Panhati Ditto X.—Agurparah Ditto XI.—Natagore Ditto XII.—Giolla	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Barnet	7	Ward No. I.—Barnet Ditto II.—Kaziparsh Ditto III.—Bammonmoorah Ditto IV.—Nulkurah Ditto V.—Gooates Ditto VI.—Badoo Ditto VII.—Kaltore	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Naihati	7	Ward No. I.—Mulajor, Atpur, Jagudal Ditto II.—Bhapatrah Ditto III.—Naihati and Kantalpara Ditto IV.—Garifa Ditto V.—Kona Ditto VI.—Halishazar Ditto VII.—Bijpur	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Basirhat	10	Ward No. I.—Dholechita Ditto II.—Nalcorn Ditto III.—Dandirhat and Naihati Ditto IV.—Khord Belia, Shampola, and Jelalpore Ditto V.—Basirhat and Sadarati Ditto VI.—Harishpur and Belapur Ditto VII.—Mirzapur, Tapa, Topachur, and Bhawanipur Ditto VIII.—Jorakpur Ditto IX.—Tantre Ditto X.—Bluda and Neera	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Taki	4	Ward No. I.—The eastern part of Taki Ditto II.—The western ditto Ditto III.—Sodepur Ditto IV.—Beokati and Jelalpore	2 2 1 1
	Baduria	8	Ward No. I.—Baduria Ditto II.—Arbalis Ditto III.—Taragoonia Ditto IV.—Magurty Ditto V.—Purah Ditto VI.—Khurgachi Ditto VII.—Rudderpur Ditto VIII.—Andamanik and Magurkali	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Goberdanga	6	Ward No. I.—West Goberdanga Ditto II.—Central Goberdanga Ditto III.—East Goberdanga Ditto IV.—Khanturia Ditto V.—Haiderpur Ditto VI.—Gaipur	1 1 1 1 1 1
Jessore	Jessore	6	Ward No. I.—Kashba Ditto II.—Parana Kashba and Khorki Ditto III.—Bejpara, Sankarpur, and Chanchra Ditto IV.—Barundi and Ghope Ditto V.—Nilgungo, Bagchar, and Muredi	6 2 2 1 1
	Kotekhandpur	3	Ward No. I.—Salempur Ditto II.—Chandpur Ditto III.—Bari Bamodabha	2 3 3
	Moheshpur	3	Ward No. I.—Moheshpur Ditto II.—Jailipur Ditto III.—Hamidpur	5 3 3
Khoyna	Satkira	6	Ward No. I.—Satkhira Ditto II.—Sultapur Ditto III.—Pranbairo Ditto IV.—Katin Ditto V.—Rasulpur and Polaspole Ditto VI.—Kamarangore, Itegache and Bankal	3 1 1 1 1 1
Moornabad...	Lalbagh	4	Ward No. I.—Slumnagar Ditto II.—Mohimapur Ditto III.—Monulibazar Ditto IV.—Asanpur	3 3 3 3
	Kandi	5	Ward No. I.—Kaudi Ditto II.—Jennah Ditto III.—Bagdanga Ditto IV.—Rassorah Ditto V.—Chatmi Kandi	2 1 1 1

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	NUMBER OF WARDS.	NAME, BOUNDARIES OR EXTENT OF EACH WARD.	NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS FOR EACH WARD.
Nuddea	Krisnaghur	5	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi; on the east by Jorapookur and Ghurni road; on the south by the Jail Street and Circular Road; and on the west by the municipal limits Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the Circular Road and Court Street; on the east by High Street, Rajah's Road, and Nuddea road; on the west by municipal limits Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Nuddea Road, Rajah's Road, and Bogoola Road; and on the east, south, and west by municipal limits Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by the Jail Street and Radhanagore Road; on the east by municipal limits; on the south by the Bugoola Road and High Street Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi and municipal limits; on the east by the municipal limits; on the south by the Radhanagore Road; and on the west by the Ghurni Road and Jorapookur	3 3 3 3 3
Ranaghat		6	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Baikko khall; on the east by Joygopalpur; on the south by the Burrabazar Road pucca drain, and Ruthdanga Road; and on the west by the river Choorney Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. I; on the east by the railway line; on the south by Dey Chowdhry's Shiddisheytollah and Pal Chowdhry's Street and Siyam Pal Chowdhry's bathing ghat road; and on the west by the river Choorney Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. II; on the east by the railway line; on the south by the Ferry fund road; and on the west by the river Choorney Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. III; on the east by the railway line; on the south by the Berhampore road and Railway Street; and on the west by the river Choorney Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. IV and Gopalnugger road; on the east by Magurkhali; on the south by Hamghurkhali; and on the west by the river Choorney Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by the Ruthdanga road; on the east by the Magurkhali road; on the south by the Gopalnugger road; and on the west by the railway line	2 2 2 2 2 2
Santipore		5	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the west by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by a khall; on the east by Nijhore, and on the north by the road running from the post office eastward <i>vid</i> Kristo Ballobh road and Sham Chand road through Bowbazar, Nikariparah, Pooniparah, and Lakhitolah <i>vid</i> Kasi Baba's Lane eastward to Nijhore Ward No. II.—Bounded on the west by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by the northern boundary of Ward No. I; on the east by Nijhore; and on the north by the road from Rajchandra Babu's lane <i>vid</i> Bannek road Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north and east by the Nijhore, on the west by Melia, and on the south by the Bannek road from Nijhore <i>vid</i> Rajchandra Babu's lane and the road eastward on the south of the school house <i>vid</i> Dattaparab road westward crossing Gobhagar road <i>vid</i> new tank road through Berh and Natoon hat and Talipukur to Melia Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the east by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by the Natoon hat road from the post office to Sorobhooja bazar and from Sorobhooja bazar southward <i>vid</i> Ostagurparah and Senpara to khall; on the west by the Haripoor khall; and on the north by the southern boundary of Ward No. III Ward No. V.—Bounded on the south by the river Ganges, on the east by the Kishnaghur road from the post office southward; on the north by the Natoon hat road to Sorobhooja road and on the west by Sorobhooja road <i>vid</i> Ostagurparah and Senpara road to khall and river Ganges	4 3 2 2 2
Nuddea	Kooshtea	7	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the river Gorai; on the south by the High Street; on the east by the river old Kaligunga; and on the west by Ward No. II Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by the High Street; on the east by Ward No. I; and on the west by Ward No. III Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by the High Street; on the east by Ward No. II; and on the west by the old river Gorai Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Wards Nos. I, II, and III; on the south by the southern and on the east by the eastern limits of the municipality; and on the west by Ward No. V Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the Railway line; on the south and east by the Solghur-Nundio ferry fund road; and on the west by the old river Gorai Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. VII; on the south by the southern limits of the municipality; on the east by the old river Gorai; and on the west by the western limits of the municipality	2 2 1 1 2 1

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	NUMBER OF WARDS.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD.
Nuddea	Kooshtea—concl'd.	.....	Ward No. VII.—Bounded on the north by Damosh ; on the south by Ward No. VI ; on the east by Ward No. III, and the old river Gorai ; and on the west by the western limits of the municipality.	1
	Beernugger	4	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the road from Parkpoor to Jorasanko ; on the east by the Dakatisghat ; on the south by Baromashinghat and Chookerbeel, and on the west by the Berhampore road Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the road from Samipoojah garden to the Berhampore road ; on the east by the Bayashpur and Khishmeh roads ; on the south by Ward No. I ; and on the west by the Berhampore road Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by part of Bayashpur road ; on the east by Bayashpur and Khishmeh roads ; on the south by Ward No. II ; and on the west by the Berhampore road Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Benakurah and Kathoorah beels ; on the east by the Bayashpur road ; on the south by Ward No. III and on the west by the Berhampore road	3
Nuddea		2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and east by the Ganges ; on the south by the road running westward from Nashee Baboo's baitak-khana up to its junction with a bye lane near Gopalol's house, thence a line westward to the pucca tol (d) Mitre's embankment to the south-east corner of Kouruna Biswas's bamboo topa, a line thence to Polta khal ; and on the west by Polta khal from Doba... Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Ward No. I ; on the east by the Monipore road from its junction with the road running westward from Nashee Baboo's baitak-khana to Kole Khal ; on the south by Bolaramputti ; and on the west by Pulta Khal	3
Meherpore			Ward No. I.—Gowalpara and Daftapara ... Ditto II.—Jeliaparah and Meekerjeepara ... Ditto III.—Bariparah and Tantiparah ... Ditto IV.—Seikparah and Kallachandporo ... Ditto V.—Kasiabanore, Bangalpara, and Chakrabartyparapar ... Ditto VI.—Mallikparah and Murdhapara ...	5
Koomarkhally		6	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Karaparah ; on the south by the river Gorai ; on the east by Serkandi ; and on the west by Elango ... Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Durgapore ; on the south by the river Gorai ; on the east by Batikawara ; and on the west by Koomarkhally Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Ghoserai Ferry Fund Road ; on the south by the river Gorai ; on the east by Koomarkhally ; and on the west by the Boraria khal Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north and south by the Railway line ; on the east by Batikawara ; and on the west by Elango ... Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the Railway line ; on the south by the river Gorai ; and on the east by the Ferry Fund Road ; and on the west by Serkandi ...	2

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS,
UNDER ACT III (B.O.) OF 1884 FOR THE
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

The 25th October 1884.—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884.

Of the Number of Commissioners and Wards.

1. The Suburban Municipality shall be divided into six wards, in the following manner:—

Ward No. I, comprising the police thanas of Cossipore, Chitpore and Ooltadanga.

Ward No. II, comprising the thanas of Mannicktollah and Baliaghata.

Ward No. III, comprising the thanas of Entally and Baniapookur.

Ward No. IV, comprising the thanas of Ballygunge and Tollygunge.

Ward No. V, comprising the thanas of Bhowanipore and Alipore.

Ward No. VI, comprising the thanas of Watgunge, Ekbalpore and Garden Reach.

2. There shall be thirty Municipal Commissioners, of whom ten shall be nominated by Government and twenty elected under these rules to represent the several wards.

3. The twenty elected Commissioners shall be allotted to the several wards in the following manner:—

To Ward No. I, three Commissioners.

" No. II, three "

" No. III, three "

" No. IV, two "

" No. V, five "

" No. VI, four "

Of the Qualification of Voters.

4. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election.

5. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

6. Subject to the proviso contained in Rule 4, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has, during the year preceding such election, paid, in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act, an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a pleader or mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

7. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. Each voter shall have as many votes as there are vacancies, and may give as many of these votes as he pleases to any one or more candidates.

Of the Registration of Voters.

8. For each ward a register shall be prepared by the Municipal Commissioners, in which shall be entered the names of the persons qualified to vote at elections. This register for each ward shall be prepared as soon as possible after the approval of these rules by Government, and hereafter shall be revised annually, and republished on the 1st October in each year.

9. When the registers are ready, copies of them shall be affixed at the principal civil and criminal courts, and at the office of the Commissioners, and so much of them as may refer to each ward shall be affixed at each police-station in that ward, and at such other places as may be deemed by the Chairman to be necessary.

10. Objections to, and claims for, the registration of voters may be made at any time being not less than 18 days before the election. All such objections and claims shall be heard by three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Chairman, who do not stand for election in the ward to which the objections and claims apply. The decision of the majority shall be final.

11. No person shall be qualified to vote unless his name has been entered in the register of voters.

Of the Qualification and the Nomination of Candidates.

12. The Chairman shall, at least 30 days before the date fixed as herein-after provided for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates.

13. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

14. Any four persons registered as qualified to vote in any ward may nominate a candidate for election to represent such ward. The nomination shall be made in writing in the form annexed to these rules, and the candidate shall signify on the nomination paper his consent to the nomination. The nomination paper shall be delivered at the Municipal Office not less than ten days before the date fixed for the election.

15. The Chairman shall forthwith ascertain whether the nominators and the candidate respectively are qualified in accordance with these rules. If satisfied in this respect, he shall insert the name of the candidate in a list of candidates for the Commissionership or Commissionerships to be filled up. Such list shall also contain a specification of the qualifications of the candidate, and specifications of the names and qualifications of the persons nominating him.

16. On or before the morning of the ninth day previous to the election, the Chairman shall cause a copy of the list to be affixed at the Municipal Office, and another at each police-station within the ward.

17. Any registered voter may, within 48 hours from the publication of the list at the Municipal Office, object in writing to any such nomination; his objection shall specify the grounds on which it is made, and shall be delivered at the Municipal Office.

18. Such objection shall, within 24 hours, be decided summarily by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Chairman under Rule 10, and the decision, which shall be immediately announced, shall be final.

Of the manner of holding Elections.

19. The election of Commissioners in each ward shall be held on such date (not being less than 30 days after the publication of the registers of voters under Rule 9) as the Chairman, with the sanction of the Local Government, may appoint. This date shall be announced by advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in such newspapers as the Chairman may think desirable; also by a notice affixed at the Municipal Office and at each police-station in the ward, and at any other place which may seem to the Chairman to be necessary for the due publication of the notice.

20. Elections shall be held at the following places:—

No.	I	Ward	...	...	...	Chitpore police station.
"	II	"	...	...	...	Baliaghata ditto.
"	III	"	...	...	...	Entally ditto.
"	IV	"	...	...	...	Ballygunge ditto.
"	V	"	...	...	...	Municipal Office.
"	VI	"	...	...	...	Garden Reach police-station.

21. The Municipal Commissioners shall appoint polling officers and other establishments, and may define their duties so far as they may not be defined by these rules.

22. The allowances of establishments shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and these, as well as all other expenses incurred in conducting the elections, shall be paid from the funds of the municipality.

23. If the number of candidates be not greater than the number of vacancies, the Chairman shall declare the candidate or candidates to be duly elected. If there be any vacancies for which no candidates have appeared, the Chairman shall report the fact for the information of Government.

24. If the number of candidates be greater than the number of vacancies, the Chairman shall issue a public notice (to be affixed at the Municipal Office, at the police-stations, and at as many as possible of the chief public offices, and to be otherwise notified in such manner as may seem to him necessary), declaring the day and hours in which, and the place at which, the election is to be held, and also the names of the candidates.

25. The poll shall commence at 8 A.M. and shall close at 6 P.M.

26. Each candidate may appoint, by a letter to the Chairman, a copy of which shall be delivered by the candidate to each agent to serve as his authority, not more than two agents to be present at the polling place to watch the proceedings on his behalf, and to bring to the notice of the polling officers any instance of false personation or other malpractice which may come to their knowledge as the election proceeds. Such agents shall be bound to obey any directions which the presiding officer shall give them for the purpose of keeping order; and no election shall be invalidated on the ground that the presiding officer has exceeded his powers in this respect.

27. The polling officer shall be provided with a list of the registered voters qualified to vote within the ward.

28. The votes shall be taken by means of voting papers.

29. A voter may either attend at the polling place and record his vote, or he may forward his vote to the polling officer, so that it may reach him before the hour fixed for the close of the poll.

30. Any voter wishing to obtain a voting paper beforehand may apply, not less than five clear days before the day fixed for the election, at the Municipal Office for a voting paper. The application shall be in writing, and shall bear the signature of the voter written with his own hand; it shall specify his address and his number on the register. A voting paper in the form appended to these rules, shall be at once forwarded to the voter by post, or by such other mode of conveyance as may be convenient.

31. The voter having received this voting paper may—

- (1) Return it by post, duly filled up, to the Municipal Office, in a closed cover marked "Voting paper—Ward No. —"; or
- (2) Present it himself at the polling place within the time fixed for the poll.

32. All voting papers received at the office in accordance with the first clause of the last rule shall be made over unopened to the polling officer to be opened by him publicly at the polling place within the hours fixed for the poll.

33. Should any cover received at the Municipal Office, and not marked as required by Rule 31, be found to contain a voting paper otherwise in order, such paper shall be immediately placed in a cover and sent to the polling officer to be dealt with according to Rule 32.

34. No duplicate voting papers shall be issued, but any voter, to whom a voting paper may have been forwarded under these rules, may nevertheless attend and vote in person at the polling place. In this case the original voting paper shall be considered as cancelled.

35. The voting papers sent out from the office under Rule 30 shall be printed on paper of a different colour from that used for papers to be furnished at the polling place. They shall bear the signature of the Chairman stamped upon them, and shall be numbered consecutively, and duplicates of them similarly numbered shall be kept in counterfoil.

36. Any voter who may present himself at the polling place to vote shall appear before a polling officer, who shall question him as to his name, address,

and number on the register, and after noting these facts in a voting paper (numbered consecutively), and in the counterfoil, shall hand over the voting paper to him.

37. The voter shall, if he can read and write, record his own vote on it, and shall present it to the presiding officer, who shall initial it, and shall enter the vote on the copy of the register made over to him under Rule 27.

38. If the voter be unable to read and write, his vote shall be recorded for him by an officer authorized by the Chairman; the paper shall then be returned to him for presentation to the presiding officer, who shall deal with it as directed in the preceding rule.

39. In all cases in which the voting paper is filled up in a language other than English, the name of the voter and of the person or persons for whom he votes shall be entered in English by an officer authorized by the Chairman.

40. If a voting paper received by post is not in order, the polling officer shall nevertheless receive and record the vote, at the same time recording the objection and separating the voting paper from those papers to which there is no objection.

41. If an objection, on the ground of personation, of non-registry or any other cause, be made to the polling officer in any case, the vote shall nevertheless be noted and separated as above, and the objections shall be recorded.

42. Any agent appointed by a candidate in accordance with Rule 26 may inspect any voting paper. He may, at any time up to the close of the poll, object in writing to the reception of any vote, stating the grounds of his objections, and he shall sign such statement.

43. If in any case the presiding officer shall find that a second voting paper is presented, purporting to be on account of a person whose vote has been already recorded, he shall proceed in the same manner as in the case mentioned in Rule 41.

44. At the close of the poll, the presiding officer shall transmit to the Chairman all objections, together with all the records relating to them. The Chairman, or, if he be prevented from attending, a Sub-Committee of Commissioners appointed by him, shall proceed on the next following day, not being a Sunday or holiday, to hear and determine such objections, and the decision shall be final.

45. At the close of the poll, the polling officer shall forward to the Chairman all the voting papers, arranged according to their consecutive numbers, in a packet duly sealed and secured.

46. As soon as may be after the decision of objections has been concluded, the Chairman shall publish, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and at the Municipal Office, the names of the person or persons in whose behalf votes have been recorded, and the number of votes given for each of them; and the candidates for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given shall be declared to have been duly elected.

47. If the same person be a candidate for election in more than one ward, on his election for one ward he shall cease to be eligible in any other ward.

48. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall give a casting vote.

49. No election shall be invalidated on a point of form, provided that these rules have been substantially obeyed.

50. No election shall be invalidated on account of any irregularity whatever, unless it shall appear that that irregularity was such as materially to affect the result of the election.

51. No person in the employment or pay of the Municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render the offender liable to dismissal.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 29, 1894. 2005

English and Vernacular.]

Register of Voters.

(Part I.)

(Rule 8.)

Ward No.

Serial number.	Name.	Residence.	Tax on personal property, Section 86 (g).	Tax on hold-ings, Section 86 (h).	Horse and carriage licences, Section 86 (a).	Water-rate Section 86 (d).	Lighting rate, Section 86 (g).	Latrime rate, Section 86 (f).	Total paid during last year.	REMARKS.

Prepared by

Checked and examined by

{ Sub-Committee under Rule 16.

Superintendent.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

English and Vernacular.]

(Part II.)

(Rule 8.)

Register of Voters.

Ward No.

Serial number.	Name.	Residence.	Serial number in Part I in which the principal voter is registered.	Nature of special qualification under Rule 6.	REMARKS.

Prepared by

Checked and examined by

{ Sub-Committee under Rule 16.

Superintendent.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

RULE 14.

Nomination Paper.

We, the undersigned registered voters of Ward No. , hereby nominate , in Ward No. , resident of , hereby consent to the above nomination.

who is registered as qualified to vote as a candidate for election to be a Commissioner for the said Ward.

(Signatures) 1. registered as No. in the register of voters,
2. ditto , ditto.
3. ditto , ditto.
4. ditto , ditto.

I , resident of , in Ward No. hereby consent to the above nomination.

(Signature) Registered as No. in the register of candidates.

Dated

Presented at the Municipal Office at

on the

Chairman or Vice-Chairman.